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SPECIAL EXTRA

The Irish Times.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MARKET REPORTS.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

WHEAT on the spot was quiet, but steady, at unchanged prices. MAIZE was quiet, with low sales reported. FLOUR was steady, with fair sales reported, at 74/- to 76/- per 280 lbs. BRAN was steady, at 34/- to 36/- per 20 lbs. and HARLEY offered moderately at 46/- per 280 lbs. OATS were steady, at 46/- per 320 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—The provision market was quiet. BACON was firm, but not active. HAMS were steady, with a moderate demand. LARD was firm, with a moderate demand. BUTTER was steady, with a moderate demand. CHEESE was steady, with a moderate demand. TURPENTINE was steady, with a moderate demand. RESIN was steady, with a moderate demand. TALLOW was steady, with a moderate demand. LINSEED OIL was steady, with a moderate demand. PETROLEUM was steady, with a moderate demand. COTTONSEED OIL was steady, with a moderate demand. SPIRITS was steady, with a moderate demand. SUGAR was steady, with a moderate demand. COFFEE was steady, with a moderate demand. RICE was steady, with a moderate demand. TAPIOCA was steady, with a moderate demand. SAGO was steady, with a moderate demand. Petroleum standard white, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum refined, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum spirit, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum naphtha, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum benzine, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum gasoline, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum distillate, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum kerosene, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum fuel oil, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum lubricating oil, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum paraffin wax, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum coke, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum asphalt, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum tar, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum pitch, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum creosote, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum carbolic acid, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum cresylic acid, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum naphthalene, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum anthracene, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum phenanthrene, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum carbazole, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum acridine, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum pyridine, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum quinoline, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum isoquinoline, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum thiophene, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfural, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuramide, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl alcohol, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl amine, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl chloride, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl methyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl ethyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl propyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl butyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl amyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl hexyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl heptyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl octyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl nonyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl decyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl undecyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl dodecyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl tridecyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl tetradecyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl pentadecyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl hexadecyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl heptadecyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl octadecyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl nonadecyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl eicosyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl heneicosyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl docosyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl tricosyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl tetracosyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl pentacosyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl hexacosyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl heptacosyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl octacosyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl nonacosyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl triacontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl hentriacontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl dotriacontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl tritriacontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl tetratriacontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl pentatriacontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl hexatriacontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl heptatriacontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl octatriacontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl nonatriacontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl tetracontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl hentetracontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl dotetracontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl tritetracontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl tetratetracontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl pentatetracontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl hexatetracontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl heptatetracontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl octatetracontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl nonatetracontyl ether, 1/- per gallon. Petroleum furfuryl pentac

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FOR Sale (good as new), 12/16 h.p. 1912 Model 4 seater Touring Car; price £375.—Captain Alcock, Witton Castle, Ranchester.

FOR Sale 15 h.p. 4/5 Seater Car, in thorough order, recently been completely painted; only one owner; accident insured; £250; the property of the late Archbishop of Dublin.—Apply Mr. Hunter, The Residence, Clonskeagh.

FORD Touring Car, good condition, complete, £130.—Dunlavin, Dunlavin.

FOR Sale, 1912 Napier, 5 Seater, in very good condition, fine detachable wheels, with good sound tyres and spare; body just upholstered and repainted; £250. —Z 2839, Motors, this office.

FOR Sale, 1914 Sunbeam Coatalen Cabriolet Xpeter, 25 h.p. 6 cylinder, 5 seater, in perfect order, fitted with all up-to-date equipment, and in splendid condition; price about £500.—Z 2768, Motors, this office.

FORDSON, 24 Model, just fitted, tyres 8.8.B. 242, number 583985. In offices for sale or exchange for Ford Car.—Box 641, Irish Times Office.

SEVERAL Light Cars for Sale—Browne and Ramsey's, 24 Upper Ormond Quay.

STUDEBAKER 6 cylinder, 5 seater, in mint condition, owner's Cabriolet Tricycles and Bicycles.—Repairs and Accessories. Motor Mart, 147, Parnell St. 'Phone 2010. T

STAUD-MAK-ATRACTOR, Pioneer Tractor Co., electric lighting and starting, Ploughs, Harrows, Discs, Rollers, Binders, Mowers, Reapers, Hay Tedders, Turnips, Potato Diggers, Sprayers, Pumps, Belting, Tractor Implements, Spares. Stock now on view. Write for illustrated catalogue and terms.—Staud-Mak-Atractor

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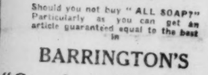

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The Pope, on Thursday, received in private audience Philippe de Carnin-drimay, belonging to a well known Irish family, but an officer in the British Army. His Holiness conversed most cordially with the prince, who was introduced by Comte de Salis, the British Minister to the Holy See.

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THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

SEPTEMBER.

Vengeance. By W. S. LILLY.
An Indian's View of the Indian Problem. By T. MADAVAN NAIR, M.D. (ex-Member of the Madras Legislative Council).
A Colony for Indians. By Sir THEODORE MORISON, K.C.S.I.
Germany's Food Problem. By RIEF (late Economic Political Officer, Germany's Food Problem. By RIEF (late Economic Political Officer, German East Africa).
By the Rev. J. A. F. OZANNE (Captain, R.C.A.).
A League of Churches. By the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CARLISLE.
The "Calvary" of Austria. By the Very Rev. Canon WILLIAM BARRY, D.D.
A Swiss Jurist on the League of Nations. By Dr. ARTHUR SHADWELL.
Telepathy as a Natural Means of Communication. By MARY E. MONTEITH.
The Constitution in the Caucasus. By E. MARRIOTT, M.P.
The Ratepayer and the Lockwan. By Mrs. PENDLEBURY.
Madame de Staël and Germany. By LILIAN ROWLAND BROWN (Rowland Grey).
The Position of Naturalised British Subjects. By AUGUST JOHN, with a Preface by SYDNEY BROOKS.
The Present-Day Significance of Siberia. By Professor J. SIMPSON.
Germany's Bid for Sea Power. By F. R. HARRIS.
London: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne, and Co., Ltd., 1 New street Square.

Intermediate Programme, 1919

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THE EDUCATIONAL COMPANY OF IRELAND, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Books of the Week.

A SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY.

If the well-informed reader goes to the shelves of a library, he will see that in 1878 there was a second edition of Miss Eliza Hopkins's biography of James Hinton. It is a book which was known, and well known, a generation ago, for Hinton wrote the "Mystery of Pain," which is easily the most thoughtful treatment of the subject. To those in bereavement today or those perplexed by the war we warmly commend this fine book. Miss Hopkins's biography enjoys an introduction by Sir William Gull, which forms a striking tribute to Hinton. In 1875 he passed away, leaving material which his life did not enable him to work up. "But," concludes Miss Hopkins, "there are some on this earth to whom to have known and loved James Hinton has given to all life a diviner meaning," and now live to carry on his work for the world—for that human good which he loved with a passion that found no equal even in the sum of all other desires. The last book to come from the hands of the late Mr. Havelock Ellis is a sketch of this remarkable man, and we took it up, wondering what she had to say that was new. She saw in him a man of passionately vivid and eager temperament, who made could not fail to leave the distinct impress of that temperament on any subject which he touched. This is all true, and we gleaned so much not only from Miss Hopkins's biography, but from his own writings.

Mrs. Havelock Ellis was warmly interested in the relationships of the sexes; so, too, was Hinton. In the old biography this element lay in the background; in the new one it fills the stage. From begin to end this book is an able study of the views of Hinton—and incidentally of the writer—on the vital issues of the reform of the relationships between the sexes. Mrs. Ellis has discussed the whole matter in a scientific way. She has not written a single salacious line, and such a line, we feel certain, was never in her thoughts. Hinton's solution, roughly, was that polygamy should be permitted. His postulate was that most men and some women are polygamous in their instincts, while most women and a few men are just as decidedly monogamous. The most repellent feature of the biography is not so much the matter raised as the dogmatic manner in which Hinton announces what he considers to be his results. He quotes Luther, but not even that masterful reformer claimed so arrogantly the privilege of inspiration.

"James Hinton." By Mrs. Havelock Ellis. London: Stanley Paul. 10/6.

THE REICHSTAG.

The Abbé Wetterlé has written a book of singular interest. Since 1898 he sat in the Reichstag for an Alsatian constituency, and he gives the benefit of his experiences. His book is deeply interesting and is also amusing. On the latter point we have, for example, his story of the dinner given to the Reichstag building in 1906 for the purpose of affording the members an opportunity of tasting the wine of Alsace. Ministers and deputies between 6 p.m. and 4 a.m. drank no less than 1,400 bottles, and a few days not one of the diners had a headache. The Alsatians had a heart-ache, for the dinner was given to secure orders for their wine, and not a single order was given. The author is best in his account of the Reichstag, and he proves up to the hilt that it is one of the greatest frauds in the world. It is abundantly evident that Germany is an autocracy, with the annual meeting of representatives of the people in a Parliament in which no control is exercised over the Cabinet. Herr Muller, a Centre Party Deputy, holds that "your Budget is absolutely lacking in sincerity. Transfer of sums of money abound in it, and you must be a past-master in the art of handling figures to know where you are. The principal complaint of the statesmen is to hide from the foreigner the credits they devote first to military preparations and secondly to propaganda work." The world knows now the way in which Admiral von Tirpitz manipulated Naval Estimates, and the Abbé Wetterlé adds to our knowledge of such matters.

The tone of the book is not unfair. The author does not give us the impression that he is trying to make a case, but rather that he is simply chronicling experiences which were regarded as a matter of course. That, to our mind, is far more damning than any studied attempts to play on our feelings. Nothing is really so impressive as a plain handling of the facts, with just enough comment to make them alive, and this is the service which the author performs for us. These vivid portraits of the leading figures in the Reichstag and in the Government, and not the least vivid of these is one of the Kaiser himself.

"Scenes from the Reichstag." By the Abbé E. Wetterlé. With a preface by René Doumic. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 6/-.

AEROPLANES AND ENGINES.

Familiar as aviation has now become to most people, in so far as observation goes at all events, a practical, straightforward volume upon the broad principles and practice of flight is extremely welcome. "Avion" is an eminently practical writer, and has most happily gauged the desire for knowledge about flying on the part of the average man. His book not only explains the meaning of technical terms, but interprets them in common language, so that that terrible bugbear to a good grasp of the basic principles of flight. The preface describes the treatment as superficial, but that is hardly justice, for the mechanician finds raised and elucidated in the book some points which only present themselves when mechanical principles are applied in a new medium.

So far as war exigencies permit, discoveries and developments due to war service are recorded. A very illuminating chapter is that which explains why an aeroplane flies. Another describes in most interesting manner the construction of a plane; and the various types are contrasted, with clear and helpful illustrations. Not everyone is aware that an aeroplane can skid like a car, and has to be re-rigged after every long flight, to a tenth of an inch. The skilful combination of immense strength with lightness is also a revelation. A chapter is devoted to aeroplanes in peace, and a section to aero-engines, a matter in which, probably, the greatest progress of all has been made. The volume constitutes an encouraging reminder of the great scientific knowledge and enterprise which exist on this side of the German frontier. It is a handy book which can be warmly commended in every respect.

"Aeroplanes and Aero-Engines." By "Avion." London: Pearson. 2/6 net.

EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Hartog has written an extremely important book on the relations of examinations to culture and efficiency. He is as clear as most of us are on the evils they bring about, and he is equally clear that they are indispensable. The alternative is influence, and in these democratic days it is impossible to put it forward. Therefore the author concentrates all his hopes on the reform of the examination system. His book is illuminating on the theory of examinations. He discusses the design, methods, and results of the system, and does not forget the past. The author is a scientific man, but he has a careful knowledge of the work of scholastic philosophy. His survey of what he calls "capacity-tests" on paper is suggestive. He marks off carefully the difference between hurtful and helpful "cram." We are particularly interested in the chapter which discusses the personal equation of the examiner and how far it is responsible for unfairness. Mr. Hartog's subject sounds trite, and in a sense it is trite, but his handling of it imparts freshness and vigour to the whole matter. No one can lay down this book without receiving ideas.

"Examinations and their Relation to Culture and Efficiency." By P. J. Hartog, C.I.E. With a Speech by the late Earl of Cromer. London: Constable. 5/6.

THEOLOGY AND WAR.

The author of "Rough Rhymes of a Padre" has now attempted an essay on religion. The reader will find himself often in sympathy with Mr. Kennedy—he is so manifestly in earnest, and his convictions are so evidently the result of his experiences as an Army chaplain. But the theology that might be tolerated in "Rough Rhymes" will not pass uncriticised in this essay. We distrust a doctrine that is born out of an experience so abnormal as that produced by modern war. War, no doubt, has been chronic in human society; nevertheless, it is an abnormality—a thing contrary to the Divine intention in respect of man. To us it appears that Mr. Kennedy's emphasis on the suffering Christ is exaggerated, and it is certainly not in accord with the New Testament. His apparent suggestion that God is not the Almighty King has affiliations with Mr. H. G. Wells's recently-published views. It is a doctrine drawn from certain facts of human life; but if we are going to make a God for ourselves, each of us out of his own individual and extremely limited experience, it is certain that we shall err, and it is certain also that there will be so many Gods that we may cease to believe in any of them.

"The Shadow Part." By the Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy, C.F. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 5/- net.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

This is an excellent book of its kind. About five thousand words are given in alphabetical order, and the synonyms and antonyms comprise several thousand more. To author and journalist, to preacher, public speaker, lawyer, and teacher, and to many others who require effective expression, either written or vocal, this work should prove of much utility. The author is to be congratulated on having compiled such a complete list of words in common use, with their equivalents and opposites. It is a pity, however, that she has departed from the accepted English way of spelling such words as "sceptre," "vigour," "fibre," "accoutre," "colour," etc.

"Synonyms and Antonyms." By Edith B. Ordway. London: Harrap. 7/6 net.

ON THE EDGE OF THE WAR ZONE.

Miss Mildred Aldrich, author of "A Hilltop on the Marne," has collected in this volume a number of her letters written home from her farmhouse of La Creste, Huiry, from the opening of the war till April, 1917. They are a woman's letters—that is to say, they are gossipy, discursive, lively, and much concerned with the simple, elementary things of human life. Incidentally, they reveal not a little of the attitude and temper of the admirable French peasantry under the prolonged strain of the war.

"On the Edge of the War Zone." By Mildred Aldrich. London: Constable. 6/- net.

DAWN IN PALESTINE.

Mr. Canton's story of Jewish history, with special reference to the City of Jerusalem, is, within its limits, an exceptionally full and interesting account, and may be warmly commended. His first-hand familiarity with the land and its people, his intimate knowledge of its long and eventful history, his charming literary style are manifest in every page of this little book. We heartily endorse the appeal for support for the Syria and Palestine Relief Fund put forward in Mr. Canton's concluding chapter. Several illustrations add considerably to the value of the book.

"Dawn in Palestine." By William Canton. London: The S.P.C.K.

RECENT FICTION.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's latest novel is at once curious, stimulating, and intensely interesting. The narrator tells it in instalments in a dug-out "Somewhere in France" to an audience of artillery officers, none of whom has anything to do with the tale. The title is compounded of the names of the two central figures—Dr. Fox, the scientific man, who has devoted forty years of his life to the study of Philistine tradesman of Tottenham Court road, in an evil and unlucky moment Farrell charges Fox—quite unjustly, of course—with the making of revolting vivisection experiments in his laboratory. A mob attacks the college, and in an hour or two the results of Fox's life-work are gone, never to be picked up. He determines on a terrible revenge—nothing less than the relentless pursuit of the wretched Farrell, no matter in what quarter of the globe he may seek to hide himself. "Foe paralyses his unfortunate victim with terror, and our sympathies begin to move in Farrell's favour, as one who is suffering a punishment out of all proportion to his crime.

The whirligig of time brought its revenge. After Farrell's escape from the desert island where Foe, with an abominable refinement of cruelty, left him to die, the *rôles* are changed; Foe, the scientific man, becomes the hunter, till at last the inevitable tragedy is reached. "Foe—Farrell" is an epic of hate. Under the influence of this fully possessing motif of the principal actors seems to become more and more like his enemy, even to the point of physical appearance—which lends to the allegory and is duly noted as such: if we learn to "know" Germans not merely by their hates us, we are in danger of resembling them in the process. "Foe-Farrell" is an intensely interesting novel, both as a character study and as a story of incident. The description of the escape of the castaways in an open boat is one of the most powerful and awesome things of its kind that we have read, and Captain Marconnadin's is one of the finest seamen in modern fiction.

"Foe-Farrell." By "Q." Collins. 6/- net.

The rivalry between Messrs. Louvois and Colbert for the favour of Louis XIV. is used by Mr. Hamilton Drummond as the following for tunes of his hero, M. de Gerson. The high-spirited young gentleman-adventurer is drawn into the net of Louvois by a bold and unscrupulous method, and a pretty plot ensues. There are lively scenes in Paris, before de Gerson, perforce, betakes himself to Auvergne. Here, though he finds even more intrigue and adventure than are to his liking, he receives full compensation from fate for the trick played him.

"The Great Game." By Hamilton Drummond. Stanley Paul. 6/- net.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Fiction.

Miss "Bubb" Treasure—Her Letters. By J. B. Booth, LL.B. Grant Richards. 6/- net.

Miscellaneous.

The Stead Wiener Memorial. Temple Press. 2/- net.
Princess, Gladstone, and Mr. Morley. By Paul Hookham. Oxford: Blackwell. 1/6 net.
Russia Prospective Commerce—1918. Compiled by the Mincing Lane Tea and Rubber Share Brokers' Association, Ltd. London: The Financial Times. 5/- net.

Verse.

In Britain's Need. By the Brothers Ross-Lewin. Second Edition. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis. 1/- net.
The Sun Years. By Dora Sigerson Constable. 5/- net.

"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

Among the contributors to the September issue of "The Nineteenth Century" are Sir Theodore Morison and Dr. Madavan Nair, both of whom deal with the Indian problem; the Rev. J. A. F. Ozanne, who discusses the food situation in Germany; the Bishop of Carlisle, who writes on the question of a League of Churches; and Rev. Canon W. Barry, whose subject is "The 'Chivalry' of Austria." There are numerous other interesting articles.

BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

An ordinary meeting of the Board of National Education was held on Tuesday, the 27th August, 1918. The following Commissioners were present:—Rev. H. Evans, D.D., Sir C. Harrington, J.P., W. J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., Resident Commissioner, M.—Col. Lord Frederick FitzGerald, Lord Killanin, Most Rev. Patrick Foley, D.D., Gerald Dease, D.L., Richard Bagwell, M.A., Very Rev. R. Dillon Bell, M.A., Donovan, B.A., W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D., D. Holland, J.P., Rev. J. Bingham, M.A., D.D., with W. J. Dilworth, M.A., Secretary, in attendance.

The chair was taken by Rev. Dr. Evans, and the following, amongst other matters, were dealt with:—

DIPLOMAS.

The vacancies for assistant teachers in Londonderry Girls', Omagh Girls', and Belfast Boys' Model Schools were filled by the appointment of Miss Eileen J. P. Oswald, Miss Frances Clements, and Mr. James Wells, respectively.

The results of the examinations at the end of their first and final years of the King's Scholars in training were submitted. Of 194 final year men, 137 passed, 15 of whom passed in the first division; and of 240 first year men, 174 passed, 22 in the first division. Of 345 final year women, 311 passed, 50 in the first division and of 397 first year women, 344 passed, 51 in the first division. The results of the examinations in extra subjects were also submitted, as well as the recommendations for awards for prizes for answering in Irish. Thirty prizes in Irish were awarded. The results of the examination for exhibitions in the Swords Borough National schools under the Endowments Scheme were also submitted, and it was directed that the results of the answering of the candidates be communicated to the managers of the schools.

Sixty-eight teachers were promoted to higher grades, 15 of whom were specially promoted for exceptional efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Thirty prizes in Irish were awarded. The exhibitions of £40 each, 2 Junior Exhibitions of £30 each, 2 Junior Royal College of Science (1917)—3 Scholarships (£275 each, 127 successes in 12 years.

Royal Military Academy and College—1 Scholarship (mostly direct from the School), 9 Woolwich, 6 Sandhurst, 20 Indian Army, 3 Militia.

Intermediate Examinations, 1917—3 Medals, 4 Exhibitions, 11 Prizes, 9 Passes.

Religious Knowledge Examinations, December, 1917—3 Medals and 9 passed.

Athletics, Football—Medals of Leinster Schools' Cricket—Senior Schools' Challenge Cup.

Rev. WILLIAM ANDERSON, M.A., Ex-Sch. Sen. Mod., etc., T.C.D.

Rev. WILLIAM ANDERSON, M.A., Ex-Sch. Sen. Mod., etc., T.C.D.

MILITARY SERVICE CASE.

ACCUSED'S RIGHT TO BAIL.

The Master of the Rolls yesterday delivered judgment in the case of the King (Gardiner) *v.* Lawson, which was heard by his lordship on the previous day. It was an application on behalf of Harry Gardiner, an Australian, who had been arrested and brought before Mr. Lyons, one of the Police Magistrates of Dublin, on the 22nd inst., on a charge of having committed an offence, to wit, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1916. Mr. Lawson ordered the accused to be handed over to the military authorities, and agreed, on the application of Gardiner's solicitor, to state a case for the superior Court. Applications was then made that the prisoner should be liberated from military custody on giving proper recognizances, and Mr. Lyons refused the application. Then an application was made to the King's Bench, and the judge made a conditional order directing him to accept recognizances pending the hearing of the case stated. The application to make absolute the conditional order was heard on Thursday.

The Master of the Rolls held that the decision of the magistrate to state a case was right, and that having so decided he was bound, under 1867, on recognizances being tendered to him, to discharge the accused from custody, no exception, as was admitted, being taken to the recognizances. He was not much impressed by the point made that the military had no jurisdiction was granted. The accused was found by the magistrate to have been guilty of the offence of being absent without leave, and it was ordered that he be handed over to the military authorities. That order was, on the determination of the magistrate case, that the accused had committed the offence. The Lord Chief Justice had decided that neither case nor conviction, that that decision did not touch the ground on which he decided the present case. The Lord Chief Justice was only dealing with the right of appeal under the Criminal Justice Act, 1914. His present decision was based on the sufficient ground that there had been a complaint within the meaning of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1857, which carried with it the right to have a case stated for the opinion of the Court. Where a case stated was granted he discharged from custody if the accused in the circumstances has been performed. Therefore, he made absolute the conditional order.

Mr. Healy, K.C., with whom was Mr. G. Farrell (instructed by Mr. James Brady) for the defendant, asked for costs.

The Master of the Rolls said he had no jurisdiction to give costs against the Crown in a case of this sort.

The accused (Gardiner), who was in Court in charge from custody of a military man, was ordered to be discharged from custody.

Mr. Serjeant Matheson and Mr. Conner (instructed by the Chief Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown.

Military Absentees.—In the Southern Police Court yesterday, Mr. Drury had before him a number of young men charged with being absent from military service. Many of them were represented by Mr. Ellington. Some of them, after choosing the Air Force, and others the Jewish Battalion, several others were handed over to the military authorities.

MR. ROBERT CRAIGIE'S SHEEP SALE.

There were just 4,000 head of sheep entered for Mr. Robert Craigie's annual sale of two-year wethers, and lambs in the Dublin Cattle Market yesterday, and, favoured by fine weather, the day's proceedings were got through with the utmost despatch. Business was characterised by extraordinary briskness, prices from start to finish ruling exceedingly high, and constituting a record for the season. There was an excellent show of Roscommon, Galways, and Cheviots, and a complete clearance was effected. Many of the commoner lots, with tasty weights unexpelled. Roscommon wethers sold at 112s. to 122s., compared with, at last year's sale, Galways ranging up to 105s., and Cheviots to 98s. Twelve months ago, Cheviots on this occasion brought up to 80s., compared with 84s. to-day. Taking the largest increase of the season so far, Galways have put on 17s. per head, Roscommons 14s., and Cheviots less than last year. Appended is a list of the principal sales:—Roscommons—F. J. Moonan, Ardcarn, 110.; to 112.;; Mr. Anderson, 110.; to 111.;; Mr. Spencer, Mr. Galway owns—Mr. John S. Kenny's, Mr. Michael Flynn's, 76.; to 93.;; Mr. Lane Fraser's, 80.; to 82.;; Mr. Stack's, 72.; to 79.;; Mr. Geo. Geoghegan's, 84.; to 86.;; Mr. Anderson's, 67.; Mr. A. Cuppe's, 75.; to 78.;; Mr. John Kelly's, 75.; to 78.;; Mr. Joseph Kilcommon's Galways, 78.; to 82.;; Mr. Hamilton Bodell's Galways, 84.; to 86.;; Mr. Hamilton Bodell's Cheviots, Mr. Patrick Byrne's draft from Enniskerry and the Newtownmountkennedy, 80.; Mr. William Keegan's made 68.; Mr. William Mooney's, 67.; Mr. Thomas Healy's, Mr. Thomas Jones' 67.; to 74.;; Mr. James Healy's, 67.; Mr. Reggy's, 67.; Mr. Thomas Healy's, 67.; Mr. Wilkinson's, 67.; Fennell's, 67.; to 69.; and Mr. E. O'Hara's 69.

Prices—Mr. Bodell's Galways, 84.; Mr. John J. Blake's, 84.; to 84.;; Mr. Quinn's, 4 Acres, 84.; to 84.;; Mr. J. Quinn's, 67.; to 67.;; Mr. D. J. de Tanasy's, 84.; to 84.;; Mr. Conyer's, 84.; to 84.;; Mr. Thomas Jones', 84.; to 84.;; Mr. James Mathews', 84.; Rogers', 84.; Mr. Joseph Curtis', 84.; Mr. Duffy's, 84.; Mr. Farrell's, 84.; Mr. Connor's, 84.; Mr. Farrell's, 84.; Mr. Brownlie's Shrop cross lambs, 45.; Mr. Whitmore's Shrop cross lambs, 45.; Mr. M. Kenny's Shrop cross ewe lambs, 27.6; Mr. W. Hopkinson's Oxford cross ewe lambs, 43.; Mr. M. Mr. S. Fennell's cross lambs, 53.; to 61.;; Mr. Dignee, 44.; Mr. Fennell's, 53.; to 59.;; Mr. A. Mr. Thomas Jones', 67.; to 74.;; Mr. Thomas

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30
LAST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT AT 8.0.
THE GEORGE EDWARDES' CO. IN THE GREAT MUSICAL SUCCESS.
THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Monday Next—For Six Nights,
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30.
LONDON'S LATEST & GREATEST SPY PLAY IN THREE ACTS,
"BY PIGEON POST."
FROM THE GARRICK THEATRE.
NOW BOOKING. USUAL PRICES.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Monday Next—TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
THE LEESIDE PLAYERS.
NITA EDWARDS, VI AND MOLLY.
RONALDO, JAY RYAN, 3 MORRELLS.

ABBEY THEATRE.
J. Augustus Keogh's Productions.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.0.
"THE LEDBETTER CASE,"
By Anthony P. Wharton.
(Author of "At the Barn," "Joan Wycherley").
Prices—4s., 2s., 2s., 1s. Box Office Now Open.
Telephone 3268.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
8.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
BEST SHOW IN TOWN.
THE EMERALD ISLE,
A COMIC OPERA.
BRISAN OPERA CO.'S PRODUCTION.
Box Office at Theatre, 1.30. Phone 3016.
NEW TALENT CONCERTS.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
SEPT. 1, at 8.45.
24 ..... NEW ARTISTES 24
And
LAST SUNDAY'S PRIZEWINNERS!
The Most Popular of the Three Every Sunday.
Booking at Theatre, 1.30. Phone 3016.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
ALICE BRADY and MONTAGU LOVE
In
"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"
(6 Acts).
MONDAY NEXT:
EVELYN THAW (HERSELF)
In "SMADOWS ON MY LIFE." (Six Acts.)
First Time in Dublin.

KINGSTOWN FETE—TO-DAY.
W.H.S. DEPOT, CROSTHWAITE PARK.
Band Berkshire Regt.
AMERICAN L.T. TOURNAMENT.
Various Competitions. Country Produce.
Tea, Entrance, 8d. (including Tax). 2. to 7.0/c.

LISDOONVARNA.
THE ANNUAL BALL
In Aid of
THE MUNSTER FUSILIERS
Will take place at THE RICHMOND HOUSE on
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1918.
TICKETS ..... 12/6 Each.
To be had only at Thomond House.
DANCING 9.30 to 3.0 o'clock.

A FARM OR £600
FOR ONE SHILLING.
LONDONDERRY WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.
President—The Mayor (Ald. Sir R. N. Anderson).
GRAND BALLOT,
IN GUILDHALL, DERRY,
On THURSDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, 1918.
TICKETS, 1/- EACH,
May still be had from
Mr. PERCY R. MacARTHUR,
79 Talbot street, Dublin.
Or by post from the Honorary Secretary,
Mr. H. W. STOCKMAN,
3 College terrace, Londonderry.
Please mention paper, and enclose stamp for postage. SECURE YOUR TICKETS NOW.

MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN.
By kind permission of Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor,
COSMO.
GRAND BAZAAR,
19th to 26th OCTOBER, 1918.

THE PRINCIPAL OF
THE READ PIANOFORTE SCHOOL
OFFERS
THREE FREE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.
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SCHOOL REOPENS ON
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PIANOFORTE AND FRENCH LANGUAGE.

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Pupils requested to attend punctually.

French Translations for all Ireland (Legal, Commercial, Literary) must be sent direct to Annsbrook, Clontarf. Guaranteed Expert Work.

SINGING and INTERPRETATION,
Also PIANO, ORGAN, and HARMONY.
Mr. HAROLD R. WHITE
Will RESUME TEACHING on MONDAY NEXT.
Studios—112 GRAFTON STREET.

DANCING.
MISS HAINES,
13 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
CLASSES REOPEN NEXT FRIDAY,
SEPTEMBER 6th.
Private Lessons by Appointment.

MADAME ROCK
WILL REOPEN
CLASSES FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS
ON WEDNESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, at
40 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

PIANO and HARMONY.
Madame Louis Grover, A.R.C.M., Diplomee, teaching Piano, Theory, Harmony, etc., resumes tuitions September 2nd, 6 Callenswood terrace, Ranelagh. Lessons in City by arrangement.

RAILWAYS.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
BALLINASLOE SHEEP FAIR,
WEDNESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1918.
On Tuesday, 3rd September, the 9 o.m. Passenger Train from Broadstone to Mullingar will run through to Ballinasloe as under:—
Mullingar Depart 11.20 a.m.
Castlepollard " 12.0 noon.
Streamstown " 11.46 a.m.
Multyfarnham " 11.30 a.m.
Athlone " 12.51 p.m.
Clonmahon " 12.30 p.m.
Ballinasloe Arrive 12.48 p.m.
On Wednesday, 4th September, an Auxiliary Passenger Train will leave Ballinasloe at 1 p.m. for Dublin and intermediate Stations. A connection will be given for Sligo and Cavan line.
P. J. KEOGH, General Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, August, 1918.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ALTERATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.
On and from Monday 2nd September, 1918, the undermentioned alterations in Passenger Trains will come into operation on week days:—
6.30 p.m. Broadstone to Kingscourt and Athboy will be altered to leave Broadstone at 6.40 p.m., and will run as at present thereafter.
5.0 p.m. Broadstone to Mullingar will call at Ladycross and the time at intermediate stations will be slightly altered.
6.30 p.m. Athlone to Kilbeggan will run 10 minutes earlier.
For full particulars see Posters at Stations, or apply to Station Masters.
P. J. KEOGH, General Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, August, 1918.

DUNLOP'S LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS,
MOUNT BROWN AND KILMAINHAM,
DUBLIN.
And Branches. Telephone 4334 and 4335.

£5 ADVANCED to FARMERS, TRADERS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, on £500 Note of Hand. Privacy guaranteed. Apply, personally, or by letter, to THE MANAGER, THE COMMERCIAL UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO. (LTD.), 37 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

LOANS £10 to £500, promptly, and strictest Privacy guaranteed, to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Doctors, Ladies, Gentlemen, and all Respectable Applicants on Simple Promissory Note. Distance no objection. Repayments arranged to suit Borrowers. Reasonable interest. Special terms for Loans for Short Loans. No fees or preliminary expenses unless business actually completed. Apply, personally, or by letter, to
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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME and WINTER GARDENS.
6.15 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
FRED KARNO'S "RATIONS."
REVUETTE
SUPPORTED BY VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.
Next Week—FRISCO & WESTMINSTER SINGERS, FRED CURRAN, RAGARD and BROWNIE, Etc.

THEATRE ROYAL.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 8.15.
BIGGEST AND BEST
VOCAL & ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
EVER GIVEN.
OVER 100 PERFORMERS (Selected).
Vocalists—Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. J. West, Miss May Maguire.
Prices—1s. to 4s., TAX INCLUDED.
Booking at Theatre.
In Aid of Dublin Musicians' Benevolent and Railway Orphanage Funds.

TIVOLI 7.0c., 9.0c. TIVOLI
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WALLIE BLACK'S
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA.
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Gaiety Boys on the Film.
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KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
VERY LAST DAY OF
CHAPLIN in "A DOG'S LIFE."
The Master Comedian's Wonderful 2-pt. Comedy.
Showing To-day only at 3.30 & o'clock, and 8.20.
"STOLEN HOURS,"
A Brilliant 5-act Play, starring Ethel Clayton.
Showing at 4.15, 6.50, and 9 o'clock sharp.
Next Monday—"BROADWAY JONES."

HORSE-JUMPING,
AT LANSDOWNE ROAD,
On SEPTEMBER 6th & 7th,
IN AID OF
IRISH COUNTIES WAR HOSPITALS.

MONSTER COMPETITIONS FOR VALUABLE PRIZES AND CUPS PRESENTED BY
Lady Ardilaun, Lady Helen McCalmont,
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FIVE COMPETITIONS EACH DAY,
Including
GRAND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF IRELAND
AND CHAMPION HIGH JUMP.
ENTRY TO GROUNDS 1/-
GRAND STAND ..... 2/6.

GRAND PAGEANT
OF
WOMEN'S WORK,
In Aid of
THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO NURSES
(For all Certificated Irish Nurses).
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1918,
Beginning at 2.30 p.m.,
IN VISCOUNT IVEAGH'S GROUNDS,
STEPHEN'S GREEN.
Contributions of Hares (Belgian and Flemish), Rabbits, Poultry, Pigeons, etc., will gratefully received and sold for the Tribute. Owners of stock wishing to sell for their own benefit may do so on percentage basis.
There will also be a Dog Show and a Cat Show.
The Hon. Secs. will be glad to answer any inquiries at 23 Kildare street.

TOWN HALL, KINGSTOWN.
DANCING
THIS EVENING, 8 to 10.45
(EVERY SATURDAY).
MR. A. P. RAFTER'S BAND.
T. LIGGETT BYRNE.

MISS AGATHA IRELANDE,
IRISH SOPRANO.
The Royal Albert Hall, the Queen's Hall, the Crystal Palace Concerts, State Concerts, Buckingham Palace, Lambeth Palace, Stanford Castle, Dublin College of Music, Queen's Theatre, and Empire Palace Theatre, etc., etc.
GOLD MEDALLIST Royal Irish Academy of Music, EXHIBITIONER Royal College of Music, London. Open to accept Engagements for
ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, AT HOMES,
Drawing-room Entertainments, etc.
For terms apply 55 SEAFORT VILLAS, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Studio—Pigott's, 112 Grafton st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
The Sub-Office of this Bank in Clonskeagh, Co. Tipperary, will be kept open for the public on Saturdays, and will be open for business daily from 2nd prox., the business now done by the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
G. HARRIS, Secretary.
Cork, 26th August, 1918.

FREE! EDUCATION TO ALL
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TRAVEL (with catalogue) in the principal Free Libraries.

SERMONS.

UNITARIAN CHURCH,
STEPHEN'S GREEN,
DUBLIN.
SEPTEMBER, 1918.
Subjects:—
September.
1st.—12.0—Civilisation and Happiness.
7.0—Substantial Life.
Collections for Church Fund.
Preacher—Rev. Savell Hicks, M.A.
8th.—12.0—An Universalist Church.
7.0—The Haven Where They Would Be.
Preacher—Rev. F. H. Pickering, M.A.
15th.—12.0—Is our Life too Short.
7.0—Religion in Time of War.
22nd.—12.0—The Fallacy of Numbers.
7.0—Religion after the War.
Preacher—Rev. Savell Hicks, M.A.
29th.—12.0—The Soul and the Prussian Ideal.
7.0—The Surest Evidence of Life Eternal.
Preacher—Rev. F. H. Pickering, M.A.

RATHMINES PARISH CHURCH.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
AT 7 O'CLOCK SERVICE,
APPEAL FOR 100,000 STARVING PEOPLE IN PERSIA.

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FINEST QUALITY
MADE.
BAKERIES:
127 & 128 GREAT BRITAIN ST.
AND
ST. PATRICK'S BAKERY,
DUBLIN.

HOTEL & TOURISTS' ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

HOTEL STRIKE.

NOTICE.

The Members of this Association regret that, owing to the action of the members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union (Hotel Workers' Branch), they have been left without Staff to enable them to carry on even a small part of their business, and they are now unable to provide accommodation or cater for the Public, with the result that it has become necessary to close their premises and suspend Hotel and Restaurant business until further notice.

On the 13th instant a demand for increase in wages and alterations of the long-established conditions of employment was received from the Workers' Union. This demand the employers were unable to entertain, all the increases asked for were considered excessive, and it was found impossible at the present time, owing to war conditions, to effect the changes in the conditions of employment demanded by the workers without revolutionising the entire trade. A reply to this effect was given to the Union representatives on the 27th inst., with an intimation that the employers recognised that increases of wages, owing to the increased cost of living, were justified in certain cases, at the same time requesting the workers to present a modified proposal, which would be carefully and sympathetically considered by the employers. In the event of an agreement not being arrived at, the employers were willing to go to arbitration. Two meetings between the representatives of the Employers and the Workers were held on Tuesday, 27th instant, and Wednesday, 28th instant. At the second of these meetings modified proposals were submitted by the Workers and a further offer of increase in advance of the first offer made by the Employers was also submitted, but no agreement could be come to, and the meeting terminated with a request from the Workers' Representatives that as many members of the staff as could be arranged with that night should be allowed off in order to attend a meeting to deal with the Employers' proposals. The necessary permission was at once given.

The next phase was the announcement in the morning papers of the 29th instant of a mass meeting of Hotel Workers on yesterday afternoon. No request was made that the staff should be allowed off, and, as the public are already aware, all work ceased at 2.30 p.m., the various staffs not returning last night.

From this morning's papers it appears that by 1,166 votes to 11 the workers refused the terms offered by the Employers. The members of the Association do not know and have no means of knowing, what terms were submitted to the meeting, but they find it difficult to believe that the Workers present at this meeting decided to go on strike rather than submit the differences as to wages by reason of war conditions to arbitration.

The fact remains, however, that without any notice whatever a general strike of Hotel and Restaurant Workers has been in existence since 2.30 p.m. yesterday.

The members of the Association are still willing to go to Arbitration, and desire to express their regret for any inconvenience or dislocation of business which may be brought about by the action of the Hotel Workers.

By Order of the Committee,
GORDON FOX,
SECRETARY.
30th August, 1918.

LIST.

BAILEY RESTAURANT.
BRAY HEAD HOTEL.
CENTRAL HOTEL.
CLARENCE HOTEL.
D.B.C. AND BRANCHES.
EDINBURGH HOTEL.
EMPIRE RESTAURANT.
FOUR COURTS HOTEL.
FRY'S CAFE.
GRESHAM HOTEL.
GROSVENOR HOTEL.
HAMMAM HOTEL.
HARRISON'S RESTAURANT.
HOTEL IVANHOE.
HOTEL PELLETIER
JAMMET'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
JURY'S HOTEL.
MITCHELL AND CO., GRAFTON ST.
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ORMOND HOTEL.
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SPECIAL LINE OF
LADIES' TRENCH COATS, 42/-.
A NICE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT-WEIGHT RUBBER COATS.
WHITE, BISCUIT, AND FAWN SHADES,
FROM 30/-.
FULL STOCK OF
CHILDREN'S OIL COATS AND WESTERS,
In BLACK, GREEN, and PURPLE
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To His Majesty The King AND LORRIES.
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REMOVAL CONTRACTORS,
30 SOUTH ANNE ST., DUBLIN.
Furniture Stored. Furniture Despatched to—
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ALCOHOLISM.
AN ESTABLISHED CURE.
Since 1898 the LEYLAND TREATMENT has been successfully administered to 1,700 cases.
THREE WEEKS' RESIDENCE. NO RESTRAINT. HIGHEST REFERENCES. Confidence respected. Write or call for Illustrated Booklet and full particulars to
THE LEYLAND TREATMENT,
55 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL.
Telegrams—"Leyfield, Liverpool."

GENTLEMEN!
SUITS WHEN CLEANED BY US LOOK LIKE NEW.
DUVAL ET CIE.,
ART DYERS AND CLEANERS,
8 NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN.

MODERN KITCHEN RANGES
SPECIAL CHIMNEY PIECES
IN MARBLE, WOOD AND METAL.
MODERN ECONOMIC GRATES.
MARBLE AND TILED HEARTHS.
MODERN FENDERS AND CURBS.
200 SUITES ON VIEW. CALL AND SEE THEM.
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL
7, 9, 10 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DUBLIN MASTER BAKERS' COMMITTEE.

AUGUST 31st, 1918.

In accordance with the Licence of July 17th, 1918, issued by the Food Controller, the Prices of Bread in Dublin and District will be as follows on and after MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918:—

COPY.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

FLOUR AND BREAD (PRICES) ORDER, 1917.

LICENCE

The Food Controller, hereby gives the following licence, applicable only on a sale by retail in the City of Dublin of loaves of bread by any person (other than a manufacturer or a baker of bread):—

1. A 4lb. loaf may be sold for 9½d., and a 2lb. loaf for 4½d.

2. A 1lb. loaf may be sold for 2½d. free from the restrictions imposed by Clause 5 (a) (i.) of the above Order, but in no event may it be sold at a higher price:

Provided that a copy of this licence is at the time of sale prominently displayed in the shop or premises where the bread is sold.

By Order of the Food Controller,
W. H. STERLING,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

LONDON, 17th July, 1918.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES WILL BE:—

4lb. Loaf (or two 2lb.).....8¾d. nett, or 9½d., less 3d. discount.

1lb. Loaf .....2¼d. nett, or 2½d., less ½d. discount.

THE RETAIL PRICES WILL BE—

At the Baker's shop for cash sale over the counter	Delivered to Consumers houses under Section "A"	Section "B"
4lb. Loaf ... 9d.	4lb. Loaf ... 9½d.	
2lb. ,, ... 4½d.	2lb. ,, ... 4¾d.	
1lb. ,, ... 2½d.	1lb. ,, ... 2¾d.	

Including charges for delivery and (or) for credit, in accordance with Clause 5 B. of the Order of Bread (Prices) Order, 1917.

JOHN P. MacAVIN, Secretary.
Commercial Buildings, Dublin.

EXPORT OF YOUNG HEIFERS FOR STORE PURPOSES.

The Department have decided that the shipment, on licence, of a further limited number of young heifers for store purposes may be allowed during a period commencing 2nd September, and that they may be prepared, up to a date to be announced later, to consider applications for export licences in respect of this class of stock from such Irish cattle shippers or from British farmers desiring to import for their own farms.

Applications must be made on a prescribed Form, copies of which are obtainable on request.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (Veterinary Branch), 60 and 51 Upper Mount street, Dublin.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

APPRENTICESHIPS IN THE CULTIVATION AND HANDLING OF FLAX.

A number of paid Apprenticeships in the Cultivation and Handling of Flax will be offered early in October for competition amongst young men who have a knowledge of Flax-growing. Preference will be given to those who have attended the Flax Course at Glasnevin. Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from

THE SECRETARY,
Department of Agriculture,
DUBLIN.

Latest date for receiving applications 21st September, 1918.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.
SESSION 1918-19.

Entrance Scholarships Examinations, October 2nd, 1918.
Introductory Courses in Medicine and Scholarship Examinations in Medicine, October 2nd, 1918.
Lectures in Arts, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering and Architecture, and Commerce, October 9th, 1918.
Lectures in Law begin October 25th, 1918.
Apply to the College, 60 St. Stephen's Green, or the Secretary of the Medical Faculty (Secretary, by letter, addressed to the Registrar, University College, Dublin), Registrations as to the Scholarships and Courses for Degrees.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (IRELAND).
Successful Candidates at the recent Examination for Clerkships in the Company:—

Names.	No. of marks awarded under Section "A" of Scheme.	No. of marks awarded under Section "B" of Scheme.	Total.
Doyle, Andrew James	213	1310	1523
Hyde, Gordon	225	1260	1485
Jackson, Francis	227	1159	1386
Coulter, Robert Andrew Gilbert	300	1091	1391
Thornbury, Patrick	100	1245	1345
Dobson, Robert Cecil	317	1135	1452
Conroy, Charles Bernard	167	1133	1300
Moore, Henry	117	1086	1203
Lyons, Edward John	125	998	1123
Kelly, Thomas John	225	951	1184
Mitchell, Joseph Ernest	317	940	1257
Dunne, Patrick	217	940	1157
Dempsey, Thomas	175	980	1155
Hosford, Robert Peter	283	901	1184
Bennett, Richard	283	903	1140
Kane, John Alexander	550	877	1195
Mullen, William Thomas	200	917	1117
Hall, Robert	300	798	1098
Lynch, Andrew	200	894	1094
Lowndes, John	80	1043	1123
Thompson, Samuel Alexander	167	910	1077
Fahie, William Henry	175	883	1058
Farrelly, George Hartley	200	858	1058
Robertson, John Henry	225	833	1058
Lyons, Alexander	225	816	1041
Lockhart, Alexander	175	866	1041
Mawhinney, James Dunlop	217	826	1043
Carroll, Peter Aylmer	80	974	1054
Cox, Thomas	80	974	1054
Cox, George	65	856	1021
McMillan, Daniel	200	813	1013
Stewart, William John	225	774	999
Powell, Frederick	133	774	907
Stanley, Frederick	142	765	907
Farrell, Thomas	200	760	960
Le Albert Victor	183	768	951
Hamilton, Joseph	50	893	943
Hendrick, Robert	233	704	942
Keane, Arthur Wharton	133	803	936
Duffy, Patrick	133	803	936
Fenwick, John	117	813	930
Kelly, Thomas Joseph	117	813	930
Murray, James Joseph	133	743	876
Lee, Joseph	117	743	860

Applicants about Dublin, 30th August, 1918.

T. MORRISON, Secretary.

The Irish Times.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918.

Labour and the War.

Yesterday the British Government gave an official luncheon to the leader of the American Labour movement, and the Prime Minister proposed the toast of his health. It is one of the thousand incidents of to-day that would have been almost inconceivable four years ago. Mr. Samuel Gompers, born in Spitalfields, is now the head of the largest, most powerful, and, at present, most solidly united organisation of Labour in the world. American Labour speaks with one voice on the war, and Mr. Gompers is in England in order to convince British Labour of that tremendous fact. His visit is very welcome, and should have valuable results. The Trade Union Congress will meet next week at Derby. Mr. Gompers will attend it as a "fraternal delegate," and will hear many curious things. Some trade unions will demand immediate peace negotiations with Germany; others will call for an international conference with Russian Bolsheviks, Prussian Socialists, and fishy neutrals. It is even possible that these or similar proposals may be adopted by majorities which will seem, on paper, to carry an immense weight. Such performances are likely to puzzle and sadden American and French Labour at a moment when the armed democracies of Britain, France, and the United States are smashing Germany's armies north and south of the Somme. Mr. Gompers will, perhaps, furnish the Trade Union Congress with some "straight" American talk. Certainly his visit will instruct him in the real feelings of British Labour about the war, and will enable him to clear American Labour's mind of many mischievous misconceptions. He will discover that Mr. Lloyd George spoke plain truth yesterday when he said that the heart of British Labour is perfectly sound, and that ninety-five *per cent.* of the British working classes are resolved on the defeat of Germany, and are prepared to make any sacrifice for it. Mr. Gompers will learn very quickly that the machinery of British trade unionism has gone "all wrong"—that a small minority of word-spinners has created a large control over it, and that the "card vote" has become an elaborate imposture. He will be able to tell American Labour that the minority has acquired this control chiefly because the vast majority, busily engaged in winning the war, finds no time to counteract the arts of the wily intriguers of British Socialism.

American Labour must be surprised, however, at the existence of even a small minority of Labour "pacificists" in England. We, perhaps, have been equally surprised at the complete absence of a similar minority in the United States. We had believed that there was a big streak of sentiment in the American character. American journalism and fiction had led us to suppose that the national mind was prone to idealism. Material seemed to exist for a large and troublesome party whose hatred of penal action would be a clog on the efforts of the United States Government to prosecute the war. Britons were right, we believe, about the idealism, and even about the sentiment; but the war has taught them a new thing—that American idealism, while of the loftiest kind, is severely logical. There is a vast difference between the practical idealism of the American democracy in this war and the sloppy idealism of Mr. Arthur Henderson and the British Socialists. The ideals, indeed, are identical; the difference consists in the methods of realising them. British "pacificism," sick—as we *all* are sick—of so much bloodshed and suffering, wishes to stop it immediately by any means. It credits the German people, rightly, perhaps, with its own desires, but, wrongly, with the power to fulfil them. It is ready to make peace to-morrow with undefeated German militarism on the strength of the caving utterances of a bureaucracy which now sees its only hope of escape in a negotiated peace. American idealism, too, seeks peace and a League of Nations—but a lasting peace and a League of Nations that will be a real guarantee of international security. Its very hatred of bloodshed steels it in the resolve that this war must see the end of the brutal aggressions of a militaly caste. It perceives that the world's present misorders cannot be healed by a plaster, but demand a radical operation. Germany must be defeated in the field. The German people must be convinced by severe, but just, penalties that a conscienceless militarism does not pay. When it is so convinced we shall have a peace worthy of our utmost sacrifices. That is the mind of American Labour. Gompers will discover that it is also the mind of the mass of those who support the Labour movement in Great Britain.

Against this tremendous solidarity of the English-speaking world a few hundreds of thousands of Irishmen hurl a puny and ignorant defiance. Sane men must be tempted sometimes to feel that some malignant destiny is behind the absurd folly of Sinn Fein—to wonder whether this country's epitaph will not be found in the words, *si fata deum, si vetus non lacea fuisset.* Ireland's destinies are in the hands of the British democracy, whose future attitude to us will be influenced largely by the sentiments and wishes of the sister democracy of the United States. Labour has a potent voice in American politics to-day. In Great Britain, as Mr. Lloyd George said yesterday, the power of labour has been doubled during the last four years. British Labour was once friendly to Nationalist Ireland, and for many generations American Labour was more than friendly. The war gave her an opportunity to grapple the two mighty democracies to her heart with hooks of steel. There was nothing that she might not have asked of them if she had chosen to be an enthusiastic partner in their common cause. Instead she has presented to the world the tragic spectacle of a land which, once famous for its exalted outlook on human affairs, has forgotten all its ideals, trampled on all its traditions, made itself a byword for stupidity and selfishness. After the war, unless she repents at the eleventh hour, Labour in Ireland will not have a single friend among the Powers that will refashion all the fortunes of mankind. The future lies with nations which she has deserted in their hour of need. She will have no claim upon their help and sympathy; she will have every claim on their contempt. The world is full of tragedies to-day, but, on the spiritual plane, none is more terrible than Nationalist Ireland's loss of her soul.

The German Retreat.

There was an appreciable stiffening in the German resistance yesterday, and consequently the progress of the Allied Armies was somewhat slower than it had been during the previous two days. Nevertheless, the day brought further important gains. The chief of these was the capture of Bullecourt, in the Arras sector. As we pointed out yesterday, the enemy must endeavour to hold the British forces in this area at all costs, for here they are threatened with the turning of the Hindenburg line, an event which would be little short of disastrous for them. Bullecourt was carried only after the most persistent and determined fighting, and our troops then progressed towards the "switch" line which runs from Queant to Drocourt, and is the real defensive zone. It consists of five distinct lines of traversed trenches, which are honeycombed with machine-gun emplacements and dug-outs. Riencourt, which was one of the bastions guarding Drocourt, Vaulx-Vraucourt, and Vraucourt were all captured in the morning, and we advanced to within a mile of the "switch" line. Later in the day the enemy brought up strong reinforcements and launched a series of heavy counter-attacks. As a result we were obliged to yield some of the ground gained. We were forced back to the western outskirts of Bullecourt and of Hendecourt. Between these villages we fell back to the trenches from which we had driven the enemy a few hours previously. Further north Canadian troops made a brilliantly successful attack astride the Arras-Courtrai road, and stormed the village of Haucourt. In the Lys sector the enemy continued his withdrawal, and evacuated Bailleul, which is again in our possession. South of Bapaume our advance was strongly contested, but the enemy had to give way before the impetuous attacks of General Rawlinson's forces. Combles, the scene of such bitter struggles in 1916, was carried by storm, and further to the south Cléry-sur-Somme was also captured. Péronne is now outflanked on the south, where our advance elements have forced their way across the river at Biaches and Eterpigny, and its fall can be only a question of days, or, indeed, of hours. British troops have already established themselves in the suburbs. It is likely, however, that the enemy will defend it with no less stubbornness than they defended Bapaume, for on its retention depends their hope to delay the progress of the Allies on the line which roughly follows the Tortille, the Somme from Péronne to Rouy-la-Grande, and the Canal-du-Nord. They could not, it is true, hope to stand on this line for any considerable period, but their aim would be to check the pursuit long enough to allow their main forces to reach the Hindenburg line. The progress of the French on the Noyon-Ham road, apart from the pressure of the British forces, would render the retention of such a line impossible except for a brief period. Meanwhile the French have crossed the Lower Ailette, and have pushed forward along the southern bank of the Oise and into the outskirts of the Coucy Forests, which lie below La Fère, the southern extremity of the Hindenburg line. They overlook the flank and rear of the Germans retreating from Noyon, but the River Oise and the canal form strong protection for the enemy.

Tobacco and Matches.

It will be good news for smokers that the supplies of tobacco will be more plentiful a few weeks hence than they are at present. In common with other cities, Dublin is suffering from an acute shortage of the commodity. Many of the most popular brands of cigarettes and smoking mixtures have been virtually unobtainable for some weeks. The conditions in Dublin, however, are not so bad as those that prevail in Birmingham, where the retailers have been compelled to think of closing their establishments for a week. It appears that, owing to the scarcity of shipping, the imports of tobacco during the first three months of the year were far below the amount required. The Shipping Controller was approached by the Tobacco Control Board, and undertook to make such tonnage available as would bring the year's imports up to the total of last year. That has been done, but the shipments for June and July will not be available for the smoker at once. Other factors which tend to accentuate the shortage are the difficulty in transporting the material from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the chief ports of importation, to the manufacturers; the shortage of labour and machinery in the factories; the necessity for maintaining the supplies to our Expeditionary Forces; and the presence in the United Kingdom of large bodies of American troops. Satisfaction at the prospect of increased supplies of tobacco would be increased if the Control Board could hold out a similar promise in regard to matches. The supply in Dublin is wholly inadequate to the demand. It is rumoured that huge stocks of matches have been held up by the Control Board for some inexplicable reason.

COURT CIRCULAR.

VICEREGAL LODGE, DUBLIN.
FRIDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

Colonel and Mrs. Forbes have arrived at the Lodge. Mrs. Arthur FitzGerald left the Lodge this morning.

LORD ARDEE.

Brigadier-General Lord Ardee, son of the Earl of Meath, has recovered from the effects of gas-poisoning.

DEGRADED FROM DEGREE OF KNIGHT BACHELOR.

The Home Office last night issued the following announcement:—The King has been pleased by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to degrade Joseph Jenna from the degree of Knight Bachelor.

THE IRISH UNIONIST ALLIANCE.

A meeting of the County Mayo Branch of the Irish Unionist Alliance was held at Castlemacgarrett, Claremorris, on August 29th—Lord Oranmore and Browne, K.P., the President, in the chair. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. H. C. Knox, was carried unanimously:—"That we, the members of the County Mayo Branch of the Irish Unionist Alliance, reaffirm our conviction that the Legislative Union with Great Britain affords the best security for the commercial, and supplies the best development of Ireland. We tender our thanks to the delegates who represented us on the Irish Convention, in the event of the establishment of Home Rule, those safeguards for their liberty and prosperity and for their share in

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30
LAST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT AT 8.0.
THE GEORGE EDWARDES' CO. IN THE GREAT MUSICAL SUCCESS.
THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Monday Next—For Six Nights,
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30.
LONDON'S LATEST & GREATEST SPY PLAY IN THREE ACTS,
"BY PIGEON POST."
FROM THE GARRICK THEATRE.
NOW BOOKING. USUAL PRICES.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
8.30 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
THE LEESIDE PLAYERS.
NITA EDWARDS. VI AND MOLLY.
RONALDO. JAS. RYAN. 3 MORRELLS.

ABBEY THEATRE.
J. Augustus Keogh's Productions.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.15.
"THE LEDBETTER CASE,"
By Anthony P. Wharton.
(Author of "All the Boys," "Irene Wycherley").
Prices—4/-, 3/-, 2/-, 1/-. Box Office Now Open.
Telephone 3263.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
8.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
BEST SHOW IN TOWN.
THE EMERALD ISLE.
A COMIC OPERA.
BRISAN OPERA CO.'S PRODUCTION.
Box Office at Theatre, 10 to 1 and 2 to 10. Phone 3016.
NEW TALENT CONCERTS.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
SEPT. 1, at 8.45.
24 ..... NEW ARTISTES 24
And
LAST SUNDAY'S PRIZEWINNERS!
The Audience will Select Three Prize Winners Sunday.
Booking at Theatre, 2 to 10. 'Phone 3 to 9.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
ALICE BRADY and MONTAGU LOVE
in
"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"
(5 Acts).
MONDAY NEXT:
EVELYN THAW (HERSELF)
In "SHADOWS ON MY LIFE" (Six Acts.)
First Time in Dublin.

KINGSTOWN FETE—TO-DAY.
W.H.S. DEPOT, CROSTHWAITE PARK.
Band of Royal Berkshire Regt.
AMERICAN L.T. TOURNAMENT.
Various Competitions. Country Produce.
Tea, 3d. Items. Admission (including Tax), 2. to 7 o'c.

LISDOONVARNA.
THE ANNUAL BALL
In Aid of
THE MUNSTER FUSILIERS
Will take place at THE MUND HOUSE on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1918.
TICKETS ..... 12/6 Each,
To be had only at Thomond House.
DANCING AT 10 o'clock.

A FARM OF £600
FOR ONE SHILLING.
LONDONDERRY WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.
President—The Mayor (Ald. Sir R. N. Anderson).

GRAND BALLOT,
IN GUILDHALL, DERRY,
On THURSDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1918.
TICKETS, 1/- EACH.
May still be had from
Mr. PERCY E. MacARTHUR,
79 Talbot street, Dublin;
Or by post from the Honorary Secretary,
Mr. H. WYNNE CRAIG,
3 College terrace, Londonderry.
Please mention paper and enclose stamp for postage. SECURE YOUR TICKETS NOW.

MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN.
By kind permission of Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor,
COSMO.
GRAND BAZAAR,
19th to 26th OCTOBER, 1918.

THE PRINCIPAL OF
THE READ PIANOFORTE SCHOOL
OFFERS
THREE FREE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.
For particulars apply, by letter, to Miss Patricia Read, 112 Grafton street.
SCHOOL REOPENS ON
TUESDAY, SEPT. 24th, 1918.
PIANOFORTE AND FRENCH LANGUAGE.

MADAME BONFILS
HAS RESUMED ALL TUITION.
Pupils requested to attend punctually.
French Translations for all Ireland (Legal, Commercial, Literary) may be sent direct to Annebrook, Clontarf. Guaranteed Expert Work.

SINGING AND INTERPRETATION,
Also PIANO, ORGAN, and HARMONY.
Mr. HAROLD R. WHITE
Will RESUME TEACHING on MONDAY NEXT.
Studios—112 GRAFTON STREET.

DANCING.
MISS HAINES,
13 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
CLASSES RE-OPEN NEXT FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.
Private Lessons by Appointment.

MADAME ROCK
WILL REOPEN
CLASSES FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS
ON WEDNESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, at
40 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

PIANO AND HARMONY.
Madame Louis Grover, A.R.C.M., Diplomee, teaching Piano Theory, Harmony, etc., resumes tuition September 2nd, 6 Cullenswood terrace, Ranelagh. Lessons in City by arrangement.

RAILWAYS.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
BALLINASLOE SHEEP FAIR,
WEDNESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1918.
On Tuesday, 3rd September, the 9 a.m. Passenger Train from Broadstone to Mullingar will run through to Ballinasloe as under:—

Mullingar	Depart 11.30 a.m.
Castletown	" 11.37 "
Streamstown	" 11.50 "
Moate	" 12.0 noon.
Athlone	" 12.25 p.m.
Thomastown	" 12.50 "
Ballinasloe	Arrive 12.40 "

On Wednesday, 4th September, an Ordinary Passenger Train will leave Ballinasloe at 1 p.m. for Dublin and intermediate Stations. A connection will be given for Sligo and Enniskillen.
M. F. KEOGH, General Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, August, 1918.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ALTERATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.
On and from Monday, 2nd September, 1918, the undermentioned Alterations in Passenger Trains will come into operation on week days:—
6.15 p.m. Broadstone to Kingscourt and Ashbourne will be altered to leave Broadstone at 6.45 p.m., and will run earlier Carrickfergus.
6.0. p.m. Broadstone to Mullingar will call at Ashtown and the time at intermediate stations will be slightly altered.
8.30 p.m. Athlone to Kilmessan will run 10 minutes earlier.
For full particulars see Posters at Stations, or apply to Station Masters.
M. F. KEOGH, General Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, August, 1918.

DUNLOP'S LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS,
MOUNT BROWN AND KILMAINHAM,
DUBLIN.
And Branches. Telephone 4334 and 4335.

£5 ADVANCED to FARMERS, TRADERS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.
£500 Apply, personally, or by letter, to
THE MANAGER,
THE COMMERCIAL UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO. (LTD.),
37 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

LOANS, £10 to £500, promptly, and Cheapest rates. Private Enquiries to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Doctors, Ladies, Gentlemen, and all Respectable Applicants on Simple Promissory Note. Distance no objection. Repayments arranged to suit Borrowers. Reasonable interest. Special Concessions for Short Loans. No fees or preliminary expenses unless business actually completed. Apply personally or by letter, to
DAVID I. COHEN,
86 DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME and WINTER GARDENS.
6.15 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
FREE
KARNO'S "RATIONS."
REVUETTE.
SUPPORTED BY VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.
Next Week—FRISCO 5, WESTMINSTER SINGERS, FRED CURRAN, RAGARD and BROWNIE, Etc.

THEATRE ROYAL.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 8.15.
BIGGEST AND BEST
VOCAL & ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
EVER GIVEN
OVER 100 PERFORMERS (Selected).
Vocalists—Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. J. West, Miss May Maguire.
Prices—1/- to 4/-, TAX INCLUDED.
Booking at Theatre.
In Aid of Dublin Musicians' Benevolent and Railway Orphanage Funds.

TIVOLI 7.0 c., 9.0 c. TIVOLI
Tel. 4125
WALLIE BLACK'S
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA.
GEO. E. CARWELL. SHERRY TRIO.
Gaiety-making Rooney on the Film.
KAMA KURA FAMILY.

Mr. J. CLARKE-BARRY,
Bands and General Entertainment Agency,
75 DRUMCONDRA ROAD, DUBLIN.
Telephone, Drumcondra 30.
Telegrams—"Waltz, Dublin."

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
VERY LAST DAY OF
CHAPLIN in "A DOG'S LIFE."
The Master Comedian's Wonderful 2-pt. Comedy.
Showing To-day only at 3.30 o'clock, and 8.20.
"STOLEN HOURS."
A Brilliant 5-act Play, starring Ethel Clayton.
Showing at 4.15, 6.30, and 9 o'clock sharp.
Next Monday—"BROADWAY JONES."

HORSE-JUMPING,
AT LANSDOWNE ROAD,
On SEPTEMBER 6th & 7th,
IN AID OF
IRISH COUNTIES WAR HOSPITALS.

MONSTER COMPETITIONS FOR VALUABLE PRIZES AND CUPS PRESENTED BY
Lady Ardilaun, Lady Helen McCalmont,
Sir Plunkett Barton, Bart.; C. Wisdom Hely, Esq.;
R. J. Duggan, Esq.; W. Parrish, Esq.;
Hubert Hartigan, Esq.
FIVE COMPETITIONS EACH DAY.
Including
GRAND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF IRELAND
AND CHAMPION HIGH JUMP.
ENTRY TO GROUNDS..... 1/-
GRAND STAND ..... 2/6.

GRAND PAGEANT OF
WOMEN'S WORK,
In Aid of
THE NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO NURSES
(For all Certificated Irish Nurses).
SATURDAY, SEPT. 14th, 1918,
Beginning at 2.30 p.m.,
IN VICEGUNT HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
STEPHEN'S GREEN.
Contributions of Mares (Belgian and Flemish), Rabbits, Poultry, etc., will be gratefully received and should be sent to Pageant Office of Stock wishing to sell for their own benefit may do so on percentage of 40 per cent.
There will also be a Dog Show and a Cat Show.
The Hon. Secs. will be glad to answer any inquiries at 23 Kildare street.

TOWN HALL, KINGSTOWN.
DANCING
THIS EVENING, 8 to 10.45
(EVERY SATURDAY).
MR. A. P. RAFTER'S BAND
T. LEGGETT BYRNE.

MISS AGATHA IRELANDE,
IRISH SOPRANO.
The Royal Albert Hall, the Queen's Hall, the Crystal Palace Concerts, Stage Concerts, Buckingham Palace, London, State Concerts, Dublin Castle, Royal College of Music, Queen's Theatre, and Empire Palace Theatre, etc., etc.
GOLD MEDALLIST, Royal Irish Academy of Music, EXHIBITIONER Royal College of Music, London. Open to accept Engagements for ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, AT HOMES,
VOCAL LESSONS, &c.
For terms apply, 3 SEAFORT VILLAS, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Studio—Pigott's, 112 Grafton st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
The Sub-Office of this Bank in Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, has been closed to the status of a Branch, and will be open for business daily from 2nd prox., under the management of Mr. [illegible]
By Order of the Board,
C. G. HARRIS, Secretary.
Cork, 26th August, 1918.

FREE SALVATION TO ALL by the Spirit of Revelations in ZION'S WORKS. Vols. I.-XVI. (with catalogue) to the principal Free Libraries.

SERMONS.

UNITARIAN CHURCH,
STEPHEN'S GREEN,
DUBLIN.
SEPTEMBER, 1918.
Subjects:
September.
Aft.—12.0.—Civilisation and Happiness.
7.0.—Intensive Life.
Collection for Church Fund.
Preacher—Rev. E. Savell Hicks, M.A.
8th.—12.0.—Duty versus Inclination.
7.0.—The Haven Where They Would Be.
Preacher—Rev E. H. Pickering, M.A.
15th.—12.0.—Is Life Worth While?
7.0.—Religion in Time of War.
22nd.—12.0.—The Fallacy of Numbers.
7.0.—Religion after the War.
Preacher—Rev. E. Savell Hicks, M.A.
29th.—12.0.—The Seed and the Precious Ideal.
7.0.—The Sure Evidence of Life Eternal.
Preacher—Rev E. H. Pickering, M.A.

RATHMINES PARISH CHURCH.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
AT 7 O'CLOCK SERVICE,
APPEAL FOR 100,000 STARVING PEOPLE IN PERSIA.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO PROCURE YOUR
COLOURED UMBRELLA.
THIS year we have secured a big variety in Coloured Umbrella Cloths—Browns, Blues, Greens, Prunes, Saxes. Practically every shade and tint is represented. Made up in all the standard sizes or made specially to order, without extra charge. As in all our work, high-grade materials and skilled workmanship are the characteristics.
You can depend absolutely on every detail in Fras. Smyth Umbrella.

PRICES:
7/11,
8/11,
10/6,
12/9,
to
40/-.

RE-COVERINGS.
We specialise in Repairs and Recoverings. All work done in our own Factory to skilled workmen. Coloured Umbrella Recovering prices are from 5/11 to 21/-.
FRAS. SMYTH AND SON,
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS,
75 GRAFTON STREET,
AND 12 PARLIAMENT STREET,
DUBLIN.

K.A.A.
HAIR LOTION.
The most POWERFUL HAIR PRODUCING LOTION known is Ashmore's Phloxaphine Lotion. 2/- and 3/9 per bottle. From your own Chemist, or (Postage 6d. extra) direct from Ashmore's International Pharmacy, 21 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

KENNEDY'S BREAD,
FINEST QUALITY
MADE.

BAKERIES:
127 & 128 GREAT BRITAIN ST.
AND
ST. PATRICK'S BAKERY, DUBLIN.

HOTEL & TOURISTS' ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

HOTEL STRIKE.

NOTICE.

The Members of this Association regret that, owing to the action of the members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union (Hotel Workers' Branch), they have been left without Staff to enable them to carry on even a small part of their business, and they are now unable to provide accommodation or cater for the Public, with the result that it has become necessary to close their premises and suspend Hotel and Restaurant business until further notice.

On the 15th instant a demand for increase in wages and alterations of the long-established conditions of employment was received from the Workers' Union. This demand the employers were unable to entertain as the increases asked for were considered excessive, and it was found impossible at the present time, owing to war conditions, to effect the changes in the conditions of employment demanded by the workers without revolutionising the entire trade. A reply to this effect was given to the Union representatives on the 27th inst., with an intimation that the employers recognised that increases of wages, owing to the increased cost of living, were justified in certain cases, at the same time requesting the workers to present a modified proposal which would be carefully and sympathetically considered by the employers. And in the event of an agreement not being arrived at, the employers were willing to refer the matter to Arbitration. Two meetings between the representatives of the Employers and the Workers were held on Tuesday, 27th instant, and Wednesday, 28th instant. At the second of these meetings modified proposal was submitted by the Workers and a further offer of increase in advance of the first offer made by the Employers was also submitted but no agreement could be come to, and the meeting terminated with a request from the Workers' Representatives that as many members of the staff as could be dispensed with that night should be allowed off in order to attend a meeting to deal with the Employers' proposals. The necessary permission was at once given.

The next phase was the announcement in the morning papers of the 29th instant of a mass meeting of Hotel Workers on yesterday afternoon. No request was made that the staff should be allowed off, and, as the public are already aware, all work ceased on 29th, the various staffs not returning last night.

From this morning's papers it appears that by 1,166 votes to 11 the workers refused the terms offered by the Employers. The members of the Association do not know and have no means of knowing, what issues were submitted to the meeting, but they find it difficult to believe that the Workers present at the meeting decided to go on strike rather than submit the differences as to wages by reason of war conditions to arbitration.

The fact remains, however, that without any notice whatever a general strike of Hotel and Restaurant Workers has been in existence since 2.30 p.m. yesterday.

The members of the Association are still willing to go to Arbitration, and desire to express their regret for any inconvenience or dislocation of business which may be brought about by the action of the Hotel Workers.

By Order of the Committee,

GORDON FOX.
SECRETARY.

30th August, 1918.

LIST.

BAILEY RESTAURANT.
BRAY HEAD HOTEL.
CENTRAL HOTEL.
CLARENCE HOTEL.
DOLPHIN HOTEL.
D.B.C. AND BRANCHES.
EDINBURGH HOTEL.
EMPIRE RESTAURANT.
FOUR COURTS HOTEL.
FRY'S CAFE.
GRESHAM HOTEL.
GROSVENOR HOTEL.
HAMMAM HOTEL.
HARRISON'S RESTAURANT.
HOTEL IVANHOE.
HOTEL PELLETIER.
JAMMET'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
JURY'S HOTEL.
MITCHELL AND CO., GRAFTON ST.
MOIRA HOTEL.
MORAN'S HOTEL.
NORTH STAR HOTEL.
ORMOND HOTEL.
RED BANK RESTAURANT.
ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL.
ROSS'S HOTEL, KINGSTOWN.
SHELBOURNE HOTEL.
ST. ANDREW'S HOTEL.
THE McCAUGHEY HOTEL CO.
WICKLOW HOTEL.

BUYING A PIANO IS AN INVESTMENT
THAT REQUIRES CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.
TO GET THE MAXIMUM OF VALUE WITH THE MINIMUM OF OUTLAY YOU MUST DEAL WITH A FIRM OF WELL ESTABLISHED REPUTATION. WE ARE AGENTS FOR ALL THE BEST KNOWN MAKERS. AND BY BUYING LARGELY FOR CASH ARE ENABLED TO GIVE YOU THE BEST POSSIBLE VALUE.
PIGOTT & CO., LTD. DUBLIN, CORK, LIMERICK.

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LIMITED.
SPECIAL LINE OF
LADIES' TRENCH COATS, 42/-.
A NICE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT-WEIGHT RUBBER COATS.
WHITE, BISCUIT, AND FAWN SHADES,
FROM 30/-.
FULL STOCK OF
CHILDREN'S OIL COATS AND WESTERS,
IN BLACK, GREEN, and PURPLE
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46 and 47 LR. SACKVILLE ST.; 54 NASSAU ST.; 98 DAWSON ST. DUBLIN
Also at CORK and LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING
EDMOND JOHNSON, LTD.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
SET WITH
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, EMERALDS, and PEARLS,
FROM £5.
CAREFULLY SELECTED STONES.
94 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

MOTOR VANS
To His Majesty the King AND LORRIES.
BEVERLY SMYTH & SONS,
REMOVAL CONTRACTORS.
30 SOUTH ANNE ST., DUBLIN.
Furniture Stored. Furniture Depositories —HARMONY ROW, Harcourt square; YORK STREET, St. Stephen's Green. Furniture Removed by Road, Rail, or Sea.

ALCOHOLISM.
AN ESTABLISHED CURE.
Since 1900 over 3,000 CASES have been successfully administered in 1,700 cases. THREE WEEKS' RESIDENCE. NO RESTRAINT. HIGHEST REFERENCES. Confidence respected. SEND AT ONCE for Illustrated Booklet and Testimonials to The Secretary,
THE HEYFIELD TREATMENT,
35 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL.
Telegrams—"Heyfield, Liverpool."

GENTLEMEN!
SUITS WHEN CLEANED BY US LOOK LIKE NEW.
DUVAL ET CIE.,
ART DYERS AND CLEANERS.
8 NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN.

MODERN KITCHEN RANGES
SPECIAL CHIMNEY PIECES
IN MARBLE, WOOD AND METAL.
MODERN ECONOMIC GRATES,
MARBLE AND TILED HEARTHS,
MODERN FENDERS AND CURBS.
200 SUITES ON VIEW. CALL AND SEE THEM.
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL
7, 9, 10 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day	Morning	8.24	Evening 9. 3
To-morrow	"	9.55	" 10. 3

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Rises ..	6.32	Sets 8.20
To-morrow	" ..	6.33	" 8.18

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 9.20 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippo-drome, 6.45 and 8 p.m.
Gaiety.—"The Maid of the Mountains," 2.30 and 8.
Queen's Theatre.—"The Emerald Isle," 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Empire Theatre—6.30 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 and 9 p.m.
Abbey Theatre.—"The Ledbetter Case," 2.30 and 8.15.
Kingstown Fête—Crosthwaite Park, 2 to 7 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—3 to 10.30 p.m.
Kingstown Pavilion—3.30 to 10.15 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DUBLIN MASTER BAKERS' COMMITTEE.

AUGUST 31st, 1918.

In accordance with the Licence of July 17th, 1918, issued by the Food Controller, the Prices of Bread in Dublin and District will be as follows on and after MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918:—

COPY.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

FLOUR AND BREAD (PRICES) ORDER, 1917.

LICENCE

The Food Controller, hereby gives the following licence, applicable only on a sale by retail in the City of Dublin of loaves of bread by any person (other than a manufacturer or a baker of bread):—

1. A 4lb. loaf may be sold for 9½d., and a 2lb. loaf for 4½d.

2. A 1lb. loaf may be sold for 2½d. free from the restrictions imposed by Clause 5 (a) (i.) of the above Order, but in no event may it be sold at a higher price;

Provided that a copy of this licence is at the time of sale prominently displayed in the shop or premises where the bread is sold.

By Order of the Food Controller,
W. H. BEVERIDGE.
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

LONDON, 17th July, 1918.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES WILL BE—

4lb. Loaf (or two 2lb.).....8½d. nett, or 9½d., less ½d. discount.

1lb. Loaf .....2½d. nett, or 2½d., less ½d. discount.

THE RETAIL PRICES WILL BE—

At the Baker's shop for cash sale over the counter	Delivered to Consumers' houses
4lb. Loaf ... 9d.	4lb. Loaf ... 9½d.
2lb. ,, ... 4½d.	2lb. ,, ... 4¾d.
1lb. ,, ... 2½d.	1lb. ,, ... 2¾d.

Including charges for delivery and (or) for credit, in accordance with S. R. & O., 1917, and the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917.

JOHN P. MacAVIN, Secretary.
Commercial Buildings, Dublin.

EXPORT OF YOUNG HEIFERS FOR STORE PURPOSES.

The Department have decided that the shipment, on licence, of a further limited number of young Shore Heifers not in calf may be allowed during a period commencing 2nd September, and they will be prepared, up to a date to be announced later, to consider applications for export licences in respect of this class of Stock from bona fide Irish cattle shippers on from farmers desiring to import for their own farms.

Applications must be made on a prescribed Form, copies of which are obtainable on request.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland Veterinary Branch, 50 and 51 Upper Mount street, Dublin.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

APPRENTICESHIPS IN THE CULTIVATION AND HANDLING OF FLAX.

A number of paid Apprenticeships in the Cultivation and Handling of Flax will be awarded at a date to be announced later to young men who have a knowledge of Flax-growing and who will undertake to serve during the period stipulated. Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

THE SECRETARY,
Department of Agriculture,
Dublin.

Latest date for receiving applications 21st September, 1918.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

SESSION 1918-19.

Entrance Scholarships Examinations, October 2nd, 1918.
Introductory Course in Medicine and Scholarship Examinations in Medicine, October 2nd, 1918.
Lectures in Arts, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering and Architecture, and Commerce, October 9th, 1918.
Lectures in Law begin October 25th, 1918.
Apply to the College, 86 St. Stephen's Green, or the Schools, 39 Leinster street, or by letter, addressed to the Registrar, University College, Dublin, for Prospectuses as to the Scholarships and Courses for Degrees.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (IRELAND).

Successful Candidates at the recent Examination for Clerkships in the Company's Service:—

Name.	No. of marks awarded under Section "A" Section of Scheme	No. of marks awarded under Section "B" Section of Scheme	Total.
Doyle, Andrew James	513	1010	1523
Hyde, George	295	1230	1525
Jackson, Thomas	325	1180	1505
Lowther, Herbert Alexander	300	1121	1421
Moore, Albert	300	1021	1321
Thornbury, Patrick	300	1248	1548
Windon, Walter Chas.	317	1126	1443
Byrne, Harry John James	167	1133	1300
Jones, Joseph	117	1018	1135
Daly, John Joseph	183	998	1181
Kelly, Patrick	225	939	1164
Kyle, Thomas James	225	937	1162
Maxwell, Joseph Ernest	217	940	1157
Doyle, William	175	980	1155
Martin, Thomas	200	954	1154
Bloomer, Robert Percy	208	892	1100
Bloomer, Harry John	208	892	1100
Kane, John Alexander	260	817	1077
Mc[illegible], William			1017
Thomas	300	798	1098
Lee, Arthur	333	762	1095
Lowder, John	50	1043	1093
Thompson, Samuel Alexander	167	910	1077
Mc[illegible], John	183	892	1075
Farrell, George Stanley	200	868	1068
Ballantine, John Henry	225	839	1064
Ballantine, Robert	225	839	1064
Lowther, Alexander	175	866	1041
Cowbridge, Joseph David	217	824	1041
Cottrell, Peter Arthur	50	974	1024
Lee, Thomas	50	973	1023
Lee, George	55	968	1023
Mc[illegible], Joseph	50	813	1013
Stewart, William John	233	774	1007
Fenwick, Arthur	233	735	968
Hancock, Frederick	50	787	837
Lee, Albert Victor	183	760	943
Mc[illegible], Edward Joseph	50	893	943
Hopkins, Robert Edward	233	704	937
Mc[illegible], Joseph	50	853	903
Duffy, James Joseph	58	845	903
Mc[illegible], Patrick	50	853	903
Eaton, Thomas Joseph	117	785	902
Mc[illegible], Patrick	50	843	893
Doherty, Edward	183	710	893

ANDREW JAMES MORRISON, Secretary.
Dublin, 30th August, 1918.

The Irish Times.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918.

Labour and the War.

Yesterday the British Government gave an official luncheon to the leader of the American Labour movement, and the Prime Minister proposed the toast of his health. It is one of the thousand incidents of to-day that would have been almost inconceivable four years ago. Mr. Samuel Gompers, born in Spitalfields, is now the head of the largest, most powerful, and, at present, most solidly united organisation of Labour in the world. American Labour speaks with one voice on the war, and Mr. Gompers is in England in order to convince British Labour of that tremendous fact. His visit is very welcome, and should have valuable results. The Trade Union Congress will meet next week at Derby. Mr. Gompers will attend it as a "fraternal delegate," and will hear many curious things. Some trade unions will demand immediate peace negotiations with Germany; others will call for an international conference with Russian Bolsheviks, Prussian Socialists, and fishy neutrals. It is even possible that these or similar proposals may be adopted by majorities which will seem, on paper, to carry an immense weight. Such performances are likely to puzzle and sadden American and French Labour at a moment when the armed democracies of Britain, France, and the United States are smashing Germany's armies north and south of the Somme. Mr. Gompers will, perhaps, furnish the Trade Union Congress with some "straight" American talk. Certainly his visit will instruct him in the real feelings of British Labour about the war, and will enable him to clear American Labour's mind of many mischievous misconceptions. He will discover that Mr. Lloyd George spoke plain truth yesterday when he said that the heart of British Labour is perfectly sound, and that ninety-five *per cent.* of the British working classes are resolved on the defeat of Germany, and are prepared to make any sacrifice for it. Mr. Gompers will learn very quickly that the machinery of British trade unionism has gone "all wrong"—that a small minority of word-spinners has secured a large control over it, and that the "card vote" has become an elaborate imposture. He will be able to tell American Labour that the minority has acquired this control chiefly because the vast majority, busily engaged in winning the war, finds no time to counteract the arts of the wily intriguers of British Socialism.

American Labour must be surprised, however, at the existence of even a small minority of Labour "pacificists" in England. We, perhaps, have been equally surprised at the complete absence of a similar minority in the United States. We had believed that there was a big streak of sentiment in the American character. American journalism and fiction had led us to suppose that the national mind was prone to idealism. Material seemed to exist for a large and troublesome party whose hatred of penal action would be a clog on the efforts of the United States Government to prosecute the war. Britons were right, we believe, about the idealism, and even about the sentiment; but the war has taught them a new thing—that American idealism, while of the loftiest kind, is severely logical. There is a vast difference between the practical idealism of the American democracy in this war and the sloppy idealism of Mr. Arthur Henderson and the British Socialists. The ideals, indeed, are identical; the difference consists in the methods of realising them. British "pacificism," sick—as we all are sick—of so much bloodshed and suffering, wishes to stop it immediately by any means. It credits the German people, rightly, perhaps, with the good sense, but, wrongly, with the power to fulfil them. It is ready to make peace to-morrow with undefeated German militarism on the strength of the canting utterances of a bureaucracy which now sees its only hope of escape in a negotiated peace. American idealism, too, seeks peace and a League of Nations—but a lasting peace and a League of Nations that will be a real guarantee of international security. Its very hatred of bloodshed steels it in the resolve that this war must see the end of the brutal aggressions of a militafy caste. It perceives that the world's present disorders cannot be healed by a plaster, but demand a radical operation. Germany must be defeated in the field. The German people must be convinced by severe, but just, penalties that a conscienceless militarism does not pay. When it is so convinced we shall have a peace worthy of our utmost sacrifices. That is the mind of American Labour. Mr. Gompers will discover that is also the mind of the mass of those who support the Labour movement in Great Britain.

Against this tremendous solidarity of the English-speaking world a few hundreds of British and Irishmen hurl a puny and ignorant defiance. Sane men must be tempted sometimes to feel that some malignant destiny is behind the abysmal folly of *Sinn Fein*—to wonder whether this country's epitaph will not be found in the words, *si fata deûm, si mens non laeva fuisset*. Ireland's destinies are in the hands of the British democracy, whose future attitude to us will be influenced largely by the sentimental wishes of the sister democracy of the United States. Labour has a potent voice in American politics to-day. In Great Britain, as Mr. Lloyd George said yesterday, the power of Labour has been doubled during the last four years. British Labour was once friendly to Nationalist Ireland for many generations American Labour was more than friendly. The war gave her an opportunity to grapple the two mighty democracies to her heart with hooks of steel. There was nothing that she might not have asked of them if she had come as an enthusiastic partner into their common cause. Instead, she has presented to the world the tragic spectacle of a faction, once famous for its exalted outlook on human affairs, has forgotten all its ideals, trampled on all its traditions, made itself a byword for stupidity and selfishness. After the war, unless she repents at the eleventh hour, Nationalist Ireland will not have a single friend among the Powers that will refashion all the fortunes of mankind. The smallest of the nations which she has deserted in their hour of need. She will have no claim upon their help and sympathy; she will have every claim on their contempt. The world is full of tragedies to-day, but, on the spiritual plane, none is more terrible than Nationalist Ireland's loss of her soul.

The German Retreat.

There was an appreciable stiffening in the German resistance yesterday, and consequently the progress of the Allied Armies was somewhat slower than it had been during the previous two days. Nevertheless, the day brought further important gains. The chief of these was the capture of Bullecourt, in the Arras sector. As we pointed out yesterday, the enemy must endeavour to hold the British forces in this area at all costs, for here they are threatened with the turning of the Hindenburg line, an event which would be little short of disastrous for them. Bullecourt was carried only after the most persistent and determined fighting, and our troops then progressed towards the "switch" line which runs from Queant to Drocourt, and is the real defensive zone. It consists of five distinct lines of traversed trenches, which are honeycombed with machine-gun emplacements and dug-outs. Riencourt, which was one of the bastions guarding Drocourt, Vaulx-Vraucourt, and Vraucourt were all captured in the morning, and we advanced to within a mile of the "switch" line. Later in the day the enemy brought up strong reinforcements and launched a series of heavy counter-attacks. As a result we were obliged to yield some of the ground gained. We were forced back to the western outskirts of Bullecourt and of Hendecourt. Between these villages we fell back to the trenches from which we had driven the enemy a few hours previously. Further north Canadian troops made a brilliantly successful attack astride the Arras-Courtrai road, and stormed the village of Haucourt. In the Lys sector the enemy continued his withdrawal, and evacuated Bailleul, which is again in our possession. South of Bapaume our advance was strongly contested, but the enemy had to give way before the impetuous attacks of General Rawlinson's forces. Combles, the scene of such bitter struggles in 1916, was carried by storm, and further to the south Cléry-sur-Somme was also captured. Péronne is now outflanked on the south, where our advance elements have forced their way across the river at Biaches and Eterpigny, and its fall can be only a question of days, or, indeed, of hours. British troops have already established themselves in the suburbs. It is likely, however, that the enemy will defend it with no less stubbornness than they defended Bapaume, for on its retention depends their hope to delay the progress of the Allies on the line which roughly follows the Tortille, the Somme from Péronne to Rouy-la-Grande, and the Canal-du-Nord. They could not, it is true, hope to stand on this line for any considerable period, but their aim would be to check the pursuit long enough to allow their main forces to reach the Hindenburg line. The progress of the French on the Noyon-Ham road, apart from the pressure of the British forces, would render the retention of such a line impossible except for a brief period. Meanwhile the French have crossed the Lower Ailette, and have pushed forward along the southern bank of the Oise and into the outskirts of the Coucy Forests, which lie below La Fère, the southern extremity of the Hindenburg line. They overlook the flank and rear of the Germans retreating from Noyon, but the River Oise and the canal form strong protection for the enemy.

Tobacco and Matches.

It will be good news for smokers that the supplies of tobacco will be more plentiful a few weeks hence than they are at present. In common with other cities, Dublin is suffering from an acute shortage of the commodity. Many of the more popular brands of cigarettes and smoking mixtures have been virtually unobtainable for some weeks. The conditions in Dublin, however, are not so bad as those that prevail in Birmingham, where the retailers have been compelled to think of closing their establishments for a week. It appears that, owing to the scarcity of shipping, the imports of tobacco during the first three months of the year were far below the amount required. The Shipping Controller was approached by the Tobacco Control Board, and undertook to make such tonnage available as would bring the year's imports up to the total of last year. That has been done, but the shipments for June and July will not be available for the smoker at once. Other factors which tend to accentuate the shortage are the difficulty in transporting the material from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the chief ports of importation,

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30
LAST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT AT 8.0.
THE GEORGE EDWARDES' CO. IN THE GREAT MUSICAL SUCCESS,
THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Monday Next—For Six Nights.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30.
LONDON'S LATEST & GREATEST SPY PLAY IN THREE ACTS,
"BY PIGEON POST."
FROM THE GARRICK THEATRE.
NOW BOOKING. USUAL PRICES.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.30 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
THE LEESIDE PLAYERS.
NITA EDWARDS ..... VI AND MOLLY.
RONALDO, JAY RYAN, & MORRELLS.

ABBEY THEATRE.
J. Augustus Keogh's Productions.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.15.
"THE LEDBETTER CASE,"
By Anthony P. Wharton.
(Author of "At the Barn," "Irene Wycherley").
Prices—4s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Box Office Now Open.
Telephone 3326.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
8.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
BEST SHOW IN TOWN.
THE EMERALD ISLE,
A COMIC OPERA.
IRISH OPERA CO.'S PRODUCTION.
Booking at Theatre, 1.30. Phone 3016.

NEW TALENT CONCERTS.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
SEPT. 1, at 8.45
24 ..... NEW ARTISTES 24
And
LAST SUNDAY'S PRIZEWINNERS!
The Audience awards the Three Prizes each Sunday.
Booking at Theatre, 1-10. 'Phone 3016.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
ALICE BRADY and MONTAGU LOVE
In
"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"
(6 Acts).
MONDAY NEXT:
EVELYN THAW (HERSELF)
In "SHADOWS ON MY LIFE." (Six Acts.)
Doors Open Time to Public.

KINGSTOWN FETE—TO-DAY.
W.H.S. DEPOT, CROSTHWAITE PARK.
Band Royal Berkshire Regt.
AMERICAN L.T. TOURNAMENT.
Various Competitions. Country Produce.
Tea, 9d. Entrance, 4d. (including Tax). 2. to 7 o'c.

LISDOONVARNA.
THE ANNUAL BALL
In Aid of
THE MUNSTER FUSILIERS
Will take place at THOMOND HOUSE on
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1918.
TICKETS ..... 12/6 Each.
To be obtained at Thomond House.
DANCING AT 10 o'clock.

A FARM OR £600
FOR ONE SHILLING.
LONDONDERRY WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.
President—The Mayor (Alderman R. S. Anderson).
GRAND BALLOT,
IN GUILDHALL, DERRY,
On THURSDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, 1918.
TICKETS, 1/- EACH.
May still be had from
Mr. PERCY E. MacARTHUR,
79 Talbot street, Dublin.
Or by post from the Honorary Secretary,
Mr. H. W. STOCKMAN,
College terrace, Londonderry.
Please mention paper and enclose stamp for postage. SECURE YOUR TICKETS NOW.

MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN.
By kind permission of Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor,
COSMO.
GRAND BAZAAR,
19th to 26th OCTOBER, 1918.

THE PRINCIPAL OF
THE READ PIANOFORTE SCHOOL
OFFERS
THREE FREE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.
For particulars apply, by letter, to Miss Patricia Read, 112 Grafton street.
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PIANOFORTE AND FRENCH LANGUAGE.

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CLASSES RE-OPEN NEXT FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.
Private Lessons by Appointment.

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WILL RE-OPEN
CLASSES FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS ON WEDNESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, at 40 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

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Madame Louie Grover, A.R.C.M., Diplomee, teaching-teaching Piano, Theory, Harmony, etc., resumes Lessons Saturday September 21st, 5 Cullenswood terrace, Ranelagh. Lessons in City by arrangement.

RAILWAYS.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
BALLINASLOE SHEEP FAIR,
WEDNESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1918.
On Tuesday, 3rd September, the 9 a.m. Passenger Train from Broadstone to Mullingar will run through to Ballinasloe as under:—

Mullingar	Depart	11.20 a.m.
Castlepollard	"	11.40 a.m.
Streamstown	"	11.46 a.m.
Moate	"	12 noon.
Athlone	"	12.21 p.m.
Glasnevin	"	12.50 p.m.
Ballinasloe	Arrive	12.48 p.m.

On Wednesday, 4th September, an Ancillary Passenger Train will leave Ballinasloe at 1 p.m. for Dublin and intermediate Stations. A connection will be given for Sligo and Cavan lines.
M. P. KEOGH, General Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, August, 1918.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ALTERATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.
On and from Monday 2nd September, 1918, the undermentioned Alterations in Passenger Trains will be made:—
The 12.25 p.m. Broadstone to Kilmessan and Athboy will be altered to leave Broadstone at 6.45 p.m. and will run without alteration.
6.0. p.m. Broadstone to Mullingar will call at Ashtown and the times at intermediate stations will be slightly altered.
8.30 p.m. Athboy to Kilmessan will run 10 minutes earlier.
For full particulars see Posters at Stations, or apply to Station Masters.
M. P. KEOGH, General Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, August, 1918.

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A Brilliant 5-act Play, starring Ethel Clayton.
Showing at 4.15, 9.30, and 9 o'clock sharp.
Next Monday—"BROADWAY JONES."

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WOMEN'S WORK,
In Aid of
THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO NURSES
(For all Certificated Irish Nurses).
SATURDAY, SEPT. 14th, 1918,
Beginning at 2.30 p.m.,
IN VISCOUNT IVEAGH'S GROUNDS,
STEPHEN'S GREEN.
Contributions of Hares (Belgian and Flemish), Rabbits, Poultry, etc., will be gratefully received and sold for the Tribute. Owners of stock wishing to sell for this purpose should apply to the Secretary as to percentage charged.
There will also be a Dog Show and a Cat Show.
The Hon. Secs. will be glad to answer any inquiries at 23 Kildare street.

TOWN HALL, KINGSTOWN.
DANCING
THIS EVENING, 8 to 10.45
(EVERY SATURDAY).
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The Royal Albert Hall, the Queen's Hall, the Crystal Palace Concerts, Stoll Concerts, Buckingham Palace, London, State Concerts, Dublin Castle, Royal Colleges of Music, Queen's Theatre, and Empire Palace Theatre, etc., etc.
GOLD MEDALLIST Royal Irish Academy of Music, EXHIBITIONER Royal College of Music, London. Open to accept Engagements for ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, AT HOMES, VOCAL LESSONS, Etc.
For terms apply—ROSEPORT VILLAS, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Studio—Pigott's, 112 Grafton st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
The Sub-Office of this Bank in Clonakilty, Co. Tipperary, has been raised to the status of a Branch, and will be open for business on and after Sept. 2nd, under the management of Mr. F. Smith.
By Order, GEO. G. HARRIS, Secretary.
Cork, 26th August, 1918.

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SERMONS.

UNITARIAN CHURCH,
STEPHEN'S GREEN.
DUBLIN.
SEPTEMBER 1918.
September.
1st.—12.0.—Civilisation and Happiness.
7.0.—Intensive Life for Church Fund.
Preacher—Rev. E. Savell Hicks, M.A.
8th.—12.0.—Universalist Church.
7.0.—The Religion Where They Would Be.
Preacher—Rev. E. H. Pickering, M.A.
15th.—12.0.—In our Little Sea Shell.
7.0.—Religion in Time of War.
22nd.—12.0.—The Fallacy of Numbers.
7.0.—Religion after the War.
Preacher—Rev. E. Savell Hicks, M.A.
29th.—12.0.—The Soul and the Prussian Ideal.
7.0.—The Sure Evidence of Life Eternal.
Preacher—Rev. E. H. Pickering, M.A.

RATHMINES PARISH CHURCH.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
AT 7 O'CLOCK SERVICE,
APPEAL FOR 100,000 STARVING PEOPLE IN PERSIA.

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HOTEL & TOURISTS' ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.
HOTEL STRIKE.
NOTICE.
The Members of this Association regret that, owing to the action of the members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union (Hotel Workers' Branch), they have been left without Staff to enable them to carry on even a small part of their business, and they are now unable to provide accommodation or cater for the Public, with the result that it has become necessary to close their premises and suspend Hotel and Restaurant business until further notice.
On the 15th instant a demand for increase in wages and alterations of the long-established conditions of employment was received from the Workers' Union. This demand the employers were unable to entertain as the increases asked for were considered excessive, and it was found impossible at the present time, owing to war conditions, to effect the changes in the conditions of employment demanded by the workers without revolutionising the entire trade. A reply to this effect was given to the Union representatives on the 27th inst., with an intimation that the employers recognised that increases of wages, owing to the increased cost of living, were justified in certain cases, at the same time requesting the workers to present a modified proposal which would be carefully and sympathetically considered by the employers and in the event of an agreement not being arrived at, the employers were willing to go to arbitration. Two meetings between representatives of the Employers and the Workers were held on Tuesday, 27th instant, and Wednesday, 28th instant. At the second of these meetings modified proposal was submitted by the Workers and a further offer of increase in advance of the first offer made by the Employers was also submitted, but no agreement could be come to and the meeting terminated with a request from the Workers' Representatives that as many members of the staff as could be dispensed with that night should be allowed off in order to attend a meeting to deal with the Employers' proposals. The necessary permission was at once given.
The next phase was the announcement in the morning papers of the 29th instant of a mass meeting of Hotel Workers on yesterday afternoon. No request was made that the staff should be allowed off, and, as the public are already aware, all work ceased at 2.30 p.m., the various staffs not returning last night.
From this morning's papers it appears that the 1,166 votes to 11 the workers refused the terms offered by the Employers. The members of the Association do not know and have no means of knowing, what issues were submitted to the meeting, but they find it difficult to believe that the Workers present at this meeting decided to go on strike, rather than submit the differences as to wages by reason of war conditions to arbitration.
The fact remains, however, that without any notice whatever a general strike of Hotel and Restaurant Workers has been in existence since 2.30 p.m. yesterday.
The members of the Association are still willing to go to Arbitration, and desire to express their regret for any inconvenience or dislocation of business which may be brought about by the action of the Hotel Workers.
By Order of the Committee,
GORDON FOX.
SECRETARY.
30th August, 1918.

LIST.
BAILEY RESTAURANT.
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CENTRAL HOTEL.
CLARENCE HOTEL.
DOLPHIN HOTEL.
D.B.C. AND BRANCHES.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

DUBLIN MASTER BAKERS' COMMITTEE.
AUGUST 31st, 1918.
In accordance with the Licence of July 17th, 1918, issued by the Food Controller, the Prices of Bread in Dublin and District will be as follows on and after MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918:—
COPY.
DEFENCE OF THE REALM.
MINISTRY OF FOOD.
FLOUR AND BREAD (PRICES) ORDER, 1917.
LICENCE
The Food Controller hereby gives the following licence, applicable only on a sale by retail in the City of Dublin of loaves of bread by any person (other than a manufacturer or a baker of bread):—
1. A 4lb. loaf may be sold for 9½d., and a 2lb. loaf for 4½d.
2. A 1lb. loaf may be sold for 2½d. free from the restrictions imposed by Clause 5 (a) (i.) of the above Order, but in no event may it be sold at a higher price;
Provided that a copy of this licence is at the time of sale prominently displayed in the shop or premises where the bread is sold.
By Order of the Food Controller,
W. H. BEVERIDGE,
Second Secretary to the Ministry of Food.
LONDON, 17th July, 1918.
THE WHOLESALE PRICES WILL BE—
4lb. Loaf (or two 2lb.).....8½d. nett,
or 9½d., less 1d. discount.
1lb. Loaf .....2½d. nett,
or 2½d., less 1d. discount.
THE RETAIL PRICES WILL BE—
At the Baker's Shop or Delivered
counter. to
Consumers' houses
4lb. Loaf ... 9d. 4lb. Loaf ... 9½d.
2lb. ,, ... 4½d. 2lb. ,, ... 4¾d.
1lb. ,, ... 2¼d. 1lb. ,, ... 2⅜d.
Including charges for delivery (or) for credit, in accordance with Clause 5 B of the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917.
JOHN P. MacAVIN, Secretary.
Commercial Buildings, Dublin.

EXPORT OF YOUNG HEIFERS FOR STORE PURPOSES.
The Department have decided that the shipment, on licence, of a further limited number of young Store Heifers not in calf may be allowed during the months of August and September, and they will be prepared, up to a date to be announced later, to consider applications for export licences in respect of the class of Stock from home fifth Irish cattle shipments from Ireland farmers desiring to import for their own farms.
Applications must be made on a prescribed Form, copies of which are obtainable on request.
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion street, Dublin.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.
APPRENTICESHIPS IN THE CULTIVATION AND HANDLING OF FLAX.
A number of paid Apprenticeships in the Cultivation and Scutching of Flax will be offered early in October for competition amongst young men who have a knowledge of Agriculture. Preference will be given to those applicants who have attended Winter Agricultural Classes. Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from
THE SECRETARY,
Department of Agriculture,
DUBLIN.
Latest date for receiving applications 21st September, 1918.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.
SESSION 1918-19.
Entrance Scholarships Examinations, October 2nd, 1918.
Introductory Course in Medicine and Scholarship Examinations in Medicine, October 2nd, 1918.
Lectures in Arts, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering and Architecture, and Commerce, October 8th, 1918.
Lectures in Law begin October 25th, 1918.
Apply to the College, 86 St. Stephen's Green, or the School of Medicine, Cecilia street, or by letter, addressed to the Registrar, University College, Dublin, for Illustrated Booklet and Prospectus and Courses for Degrees.

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Telegrams—"Leyfield, Liverpool."

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HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day	Morning	8.24	Evening 9. 3
To-morrow	,,	8.53	,, ... 10. 3

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Rises	6.32	Sets 8.20
To-morrow	,,	6.33	,, ... 8.18

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 9.20 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.
Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 8 p.m.
Gaiety—"The Maid of the Mountains," 2.30 and 8.
Gaiety Theatre—The Leeside Isle, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Empire Theatre—6.30 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—2 and 9 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"The Ledebter Case," 2.30 and 8.15.
Kingstown Fete—Crosthwaite Park, 2 to 7 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—3 to 10.30 p.m.
Kingstown Pavilion—3.30 to 10.15 p.m.

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The Secretary,
THE ESPELAND TREATMENT,
55 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL.
Telegrams—"Espeland, Liverpool."

The Irish Times.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918.

Labour and the War.

Yesterday the British Government gave an official luncheon to the leader of the American Labour movement, and the Prime Minister proposed the toast of his health. It is one of the thousand incidents of to-day that would have been almost inconceivable four years ago. Mr. Samuel Gompers, born in Spitalfields, is now the head of the largest, most powerful, and, at present, most solidly united organisation of Labour in the world. American Labour speaks with one voice on the war, and Mr. Gompers is in England in order to convince British Labour of that tremendous fact. His visit is very welcome, and should have valuable results. The Trade Union Congress will meet next week at Derby. Mr. Gompers will attend it as a "fraternal delegate," and will hear many curious things. Some trade unions will demand immediate peace negotiations with Germany; others will call for an international conference with Russian Bolsheviks, Prussian Socialists, and fishy neutrals. It is even possible that these or similar proposals may be adopted by majorities which will seem, on paper, to carry an immense weight. Such performances are likely to puzzle and sadden American and French Labour at a moment when the armed democracies of Britain, France, and the United States are smashing Germany's armies north and south of the Somme. Mr. Gompers will, perhaps, furnish the Trade Union Congress with some "straight" American talk. Certainly his visit will instruct him in the real feelings of British Labour about the war, and will enable him to clear American Labour's mind of many mischievous misconceptions. He will discover that Mr. Lloyd George spoke plain truth yesterday when he said that the heart of British Labour is perfectly sound, and that ninety-five *per cent.* of the British working classes are resolved on the defeat of Germany, and are prepared to make any sacrifice for it. Mr. Gompers will learn very quickly that the machinery of British trade unionism has gone "all wrong"—that a small minority of word-spinners has secured a large control over it, and that the "card vote" has become an elaborate imposture. He will be able to tell American Labour that the minority has acquired this control chiefly because the vast majority, busily engaged in winning the war, finds no time to counteract the arts of the wily intriguers of British Socialism.

American Labour must be surprised, however, at the existence of even a small minority of Labour "pacifiests" in England. We, perhaps, have been equally surprised at the complete absence of a similar minority in the United States. We had believed that there was a big streak of sentiment in the American character. American journalism and fiction had led us to suppose that the national mind was prone to idealism. Material seemed to exist for a large and troublesome party whose hatred of penal action would be a clog on the efforts of the United States Government to prosecute the war. Britons were right, we believe, about the idealism, and even about the sentiment; but the war has taught them a new thing—that American idealism, while of the loftiest kind, is severely logical. There is a vast difference between the practical idealism of the American democracy in this war and the sloppy idealism of Mr. Arthur Henderson and the British Socialists. The ideals, indeed, are identical; the difference consists in the methods of realising them. British "pacificism," sick—as we all are sick—of so much bloodshed and suffering, wishes to stop it immediately by any means. It credits the German people, rightly, perhaps, with its own desires, but, wrongly, with the power to fulfil them. It is ready to make peace to-morrow with undefeated German militarism on the strength of the canting utterances of a bureaucracy which now sees its only hope of escape in a negotiated peace. American idealism, too, seeks peace and a League of Nations—but a lasting peace and a League of Nations that will be a real guarantee of international security. Its very hatred of bloodshed steels it in the resolve that this war must see the end of the brutal aggressions of a militaty caste. It perceives that the world's present disorders cannot be healed by a plaster, but demand a radical operation. Germany must be defeated in the field. The German people must be convinced by force, but just, penalties that a conscienceless militarism does not pay. When it is so convinced we shall have a peace worthy of our utmost sacrifices. That is the mind of American Labour. Mr. Gompers will discover that is also the mind of the mass of those who support the Labour movement in Great Britain.

Against this tremendous solidarity of the English-speaking world a few hundreds of thousands of Irishmen hurl a puny and ignorant defiance. Sane men must be tempted sometimes to feel that some malignant destiny is behind the abysmal folly of *Sinn Fein*—to wonder whether this country's epitaph will not be found in the words, *si fata deúm, si mens non laeva fuisset*. Ireland's destinies are in the hands of the British democracy, whose future attitude to us will be influenced largely by the sentiments and wishes of the sister democracy of the United States. Labour has a potent voice in American politics to-day. In Great Britain, as Mr. Lloyd George said yesterday, the power of Labour has been doubled during the last four years. British Labour was once friendly to Nationalist Ireland, and for many generations American Labour was more than friendly. The war gave her an opportunity to grapple the two mighty democracies to her heart with hooks of steel. There was nothing that she might not have asked of them if she had come as an enthusiastic partner into their common cause. Instead, she has presented to the world the tragic spectacle of a land which, upon fire for its exalted outlook on human affairs, has forgotten all its ideals, trampled on all its traditions, made itself a byword for stupidity and selfishness. After the war, unless she repents at the eleventh hour, Nationalist Ireland will not have a single friend among the Powers that will refashion all the frames of mankind. The future lies with nations which she has deserted in their hour of need. She will have no claim upon their help and sympathy; she will have every claim on their contempt. The world is full of tragedies to-day, but, on the spiritual plane, none is more terrible than Nationalist Ireland's loss of her soul.

The German Retreat.

There was an appreciable stiffening in the German resistance yesterday, and consequently the progress of the Allied Armies was somewhat slower than it had been during the previous two days. Nevertheless, the day brought further important gains. The chief of these was the capture of Bullecourt, in the Arras sector. As we pointed out yesterday, the enemy must endeavour to hold the British forces in this area at all costs, for here they are threatened with the turning of the Hindenburg line, an event which would be little short of disastrous for them. Bullecourt was carried only after the most persistent and determined fighting, and our troops then progressed towards the "switch" line which runs from Queant to Drocourt, and is the real defensive zone. It consists of five distinct lines of traversed trenches, which are honeycombed with machine-gun emplacements and dug-outs. Riencourt, which was one of the bastions guarding Drocourt, Vaulx-Vraucourt, and Vraucourt were all captured in the morning, and we advanced to within a mile of the "switch" line. Later in the day the enemy brought up strong reinforcements and launched a series of heavy counter-attacks. As a result we were obliged to yield some of the ground gained. We were forced back to the western outskirts of Bullecourt and of Hendecourt. Between these villages we fell back to the trenches from which we had driven the enemy a few hours previously. Further north Canadian troops made a brilliantly successful attack astride the Arras-Courtrai road, and stormed the village of Haucourt. In the Lys sector the enemy continued his withdrawal, and evacuated Bailleul, which is again in our possession. South of Bapaume our advance was strongly contested, but the enemy had to give way before the impetuous attacks of General Rawlinson's forces. Combles, the scene of such bitter struggles in 1916, was carried by storm, and further to the south Cléry-sur-Somme was also captured. Péronne is now outflanked on the south, where our advance elements have forced their way across the river at Biaches and Eterpigny, and its fall can be only a question of days, or, indeed, of hours. British troops have already established themselves in the suburbs. It is likely, however, that the enemy will defend it with no less stubbornness than they defended Bapaume, for on its retention depends their hope to delay the progress of the Allies on the line which roughly follows the Tortille, the Somme from Péronne to Rouy-la-Grande, and the Canal-du-Nord. They could not, it is true, hope to stand on this line for any considerable period, but their aim would be to check the pursuit long enough to allow their main forces to reach the Hindenburg line. The progress of the French on the Noyon-Ham road, apart from the pressure of the British forces, would render the retention of such a line impossible except for a brief period. Meanwhile the French have crossed the Lower Ailette, and have pushed forward along the southern bank of the Oise and into the outskirts of the Coucy Forests, which lie below La Fère, the southern extremity of the Hindenburg line. They overlook the flank and rear of the Germans retreating from Noyon, but the River Oise and the canal form strong protection for the enemy.

Tobacco and Matches.

It will be good news for smokers that the supplies of tobacco will be more plentiful a few weeks hence than they are at present. In common with other cities, Dublin is suffering from an acute shortage of the commodity. Many of the more popular brands of cigarettes and smoking mixtures have been virtually unobtainable for some weeks. The conditions in Dublin, however, are not so bad as those that prevail in Birmingham, where the retailers have been compelled to think of closing their establishments for a week. It appears that, owing to the scarcity of shipping, the imports of tobacco during the first three months of the year were far below the amount required. The Shipping Controller was approached by the Tobacco Control Board, and undertook to make such tonnage available as would bring the year's imports up to the total of last year. That has been done, but the shipments for June and July will not be available for the smoker at once. Other factors which tend to accentuate the shortage are the difficulty in transporting the material from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the chief ports of importation, to the manufacturers; the shortage of labour and machinery in the factories; the necessity for maintaining the supplies to our Expeditionary Forces; and the presence in the United Kingdom of large bodies of American troops. Satisfaction at the prospect of increased supplies of tobacco would be increased if the Control Board could hold out a similar promise in regard to matches. The supply in Dublin is wholly inadequate to the demand. It is rumoured that huge stocks of matches have been held up by the Control Board for some inexplicable reason.

COURT CIRCULAR.

VICEREGAL LODGE, DUBLIN.
FRIDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

Colonel and Mrs. Forbes have arrived at the Lodge. Mrs. Arthur FitzGerald left the Lodge this morning.

LORD ARDEE.

Brigadier-General Lord Ardee, son of the Earl of Meath, has recovered from the effects of gas-poisoning.

DEGRADED FROM DEGREE OF KNIGHT BACHELOR.

The Home Office last night issued the following announcement:—The King has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to degrade Sir Joseph Jones from the degree of Knight Bachelor.

THE IRISH UNIONIST ALLIANCE.

A meeting of the County Mayo Branch of the Irish Unionist Alliance was held at Castlemegarrett, Claremorris, on August 29th—Lord Oranmore and Browne, D.L., Castle Mahon, in the chair. The following resolution, proposed by the Marquis of Sligo, M.M.L., and seconded by Mr. L. G. Knox, was carried unanimously:—"That we, the members of the County Mayo Branch of the Irish Unionist Alliance, reaffirm our conviction that the legislative Union with Great Britain affords the best security for the political, commercial, and agricultural development of Ireland. We tender our thanks to the delegates who represented us on the Irish Convention, which was called together to frame a government for Ireland within the Empire, for the efforts which they made to secure for Unionists, in the event of the establishment of Home Rule, those safeguards for their liberty and prosperity and for that share in the future government of this country to which they are entitled by their numbers and by their contribution to national expenditure, and which were so unjustifiably absent from the Government of Ireland Act of 1914."

THE PAGEANT OF WOMAN'S WORK.

It is pleasant to announce the success of all the preliminaries of the Pageant of Woman's Work. Nothing of a similar nature has been organised in Dublin before, and the idea seems to have seized the popular imagination at once. The Pageant promises to be a most interesting and valuable section of women's work, and detachments of land workers, W.A.A.C.'s, shell factory workers, detachments of the Red Cross, 8th John Ambulance, 40 Macrion square, representatives of arts and crafts, home industries, etc., will be included. There will be an Exhibition of very varied industries covering a large section of work of all kinds. The art exhibits (the work of amateurs only) will be under the organisation of Mr. James Ward, Mr. Reeves, and Miss Jacob, of the School of Art, and promise to be most interesting.

Aeroplanes will be a prominent feature in the Pageant, and a wing, kindly lent by Belfast, as a sample of the work carried on in that city, will be on view. The side-shows are many and varied, and include a baby show, a dog show, a cat show, a hare and rabbit show, and many others shows all well worth a visit. Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Tracke have charge of the tea-tent, and a feature of interest will be the *Cliff Chantant*, in which the very popular "Cyclones" will give their attractive entertainment.

The Pageant is in aid of the Nation's Tribute to Nurses, and will be held on Saturday, September 14th, in Viscount Iveagh's Grounds. The Hon. Secs. will be glad to answer any inquiries at 23 Kildare street, Dublin.

MR. BONAR LAW'S TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN TROOPS.

Before the Canadian Press delegates returned to

THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO NURSES.

(FOR ALL IRISH CERTIFICATED NURSES.)
FOURTH THOUSAND PASSED.
COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

"If each one who owes a debt to this care and attention of a nurse in the home, in the hospital, or at the front, will give according to his or her means, the Tribute will reach a sum worthy of the magnificent work it is intended to honour.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already acknowledged	3,703	17	8
First Instalment from Co. Galway, per Lady Ashtown—			
Collected	£40	12	0
Collected Mrs. Mould	15	2	0
Lord and Lady Ashtown	10	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Barnes			
Ballyglunin	10	0	0
Mrs. Allen, Ballyglunin			
Miss Jones and Manners			
Ballyglunin	5	5	0
Mrs. Hamilton, Schoolmaster			
Ballyglunin	5	0	0
Mrs. Barnes			
Ballyglunin	10	0	0
Mrs. Allen			
Ballyglunin	1	0	0
Mrs. Mould	1	0	0
Mrs. Hamilton	0	10	0
Mrs. Barnes	0	10	0
Mrs. Hamilton	0	10	0
Mrs. Mould	0	10	0
Mrs. Allen	0	10	0
Second Instalment from Co. Galway, per Lady Ashtown—			
Collected	104	13	0
Queen's College, Galway, per Professor Alfred Smith	37	1	0
Lod.	25	0	0
	10	10	0
	10	0	0
	6	1	0
	5	0	0
	5	0	0
	5	0	0
	3	3	0
	3	2	0
	2	2	0
	2	0	0
	1	1	0
	1	0	0
	1	0	0
	0	10	6
Second Queen's Instalment	104	11	1
Total	£4,037	14	8

Cheques may be made payable, at the *Irish Times* Office, at the Mansion House Relief Fund, 23 Kildare street, Dublin, to the Hon. Treasurers, Sir John Lumsden, K.B.E., and the Right Hon. Michael Cox, K.C., who will be glad if the publication of the lists in the Press on Saturdays will be taken as receipt, so as to save time. Offices are open from 10 to 1.30 and 2 to 6 when the Hon. Secretaries will be glad to answer inquiries or receive donations.

RED CROSS FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by us since the closing of above list, and will be sent on to the Joint Finance Committee, London, by Sir John Lumsden:—

	£	s.	d.
Per A. Long—			
Per Mrs. Hodgkins, Bexley, on 16th August, per Rev. A. Long	£5	17	4
	2	0	0
Parish of St. Thomas, Dublin, per W. Sandes	3	10	0
	£11	7	4

IRISH RAILWAY WINTER SERVICES.

DRASTIC CURTAILMENTS EXPECTED.

It is stated that the Railway Executive Committee are at present engaged in reviewing the train services on the different railway lines, and that some very drastic curtailments of the existing services are under consideration. The whole matter is being reconsidered in relation to the coal shortage which has to be faced this winter.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

THE GERMAN PLAN.

If the enemy, says *The Times*, cannot hold the Drocourt-Quéant line, it is difficult to see where they will make a stand. The piercing of the "Switch" which is now a definite possibility, would affect all the German plans for a very long distance to the south-west. It is said that there is yet another line further back, but it is inconceivable that any line behind can have had the same amount of care and labour which were lavished on the "Switch." The position is that when the last great attempt of the enemy to break through on the Marne and to march on Paris ended in ignominious failure in mid-July, he was apparently decided to retire to a winter line which would give the Allies a *maximum* of discomfort, and possibly leave the Germans with a spare line of their usual strength of defence somewhere else. The rapidity with which Marshal Foch, who plainly had in his mind, struck a succession of smashing blows all the way from Arras to Soissons took the Germans by surprise, and so on in a much more precipitate retreat than the German plans. We can see the character of their intention in the skeleton character of their defences, revealed by their attacks at certain points. But we can measure the extensive capture of prisoners and material, and in the disorder of their retreat in the Somme area, that they were surprised before their preparations were complete. The weaker divisions have shown a limited front, as battles go now. Mount-St. Menin seems to have been garnered after sharp resistance, and the strong redoubt in the ruin of Bullecourt Station has been cleared of the enemy. Fighting their way through Henin Court, some of our troops apparently reached the eastern fringe of Rieucourt, which is practically one of the bastions guarding the Drocourt line. How the struggle became very bitter. It is interesting to learn that a new division has been identified in this fighting, which was last heard of at Château-Thierry, where it was so cut up by the American that it was withdrawn as no longer war-worthy. From what I hear this description would still seem to apply to the infantry, although the artillery remains fought stoutly. The same West Lancashire and London troops who did so well yesterday have gained fresh distinction in to-day's battle. The most important feature in which is the fact of having penetrated further east in this region than we have yet been since 1914. Fighting their way nearer the Scarpe, in the fighting of yesterday afternoon, Hulluch battalion had a three forward to an average depth of a mile, whilst beyond the Scarpe Scottish troops had still further enlarged our war map. I am referring to the successes of the previous day because, although they are now old news, the later operations must be recorded in relation to them. We are gradually straightening our front towards the German Wotan line, as they themselves call the Drocourt system.

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY WORK.

One of the most remarkable features of the fighting now in progress is the promptitude with which our artillery moves forward. I am not speaking only of the field batteries, which are necessarily mobile. The manner in which our heavies have been moved over broad and littered roads and across shell-tossed country is little short of marvellous. This afternoon quite a concentration of heavy howitzers and 60-pounders has sprung into being on what was yesterday the front line, and batteries are plastering the enemy positions widely. From another point, *apropos* of this, which must compel admiration, is the ease with which the war we still cherished the old belief that it took seven years to make a gunner. We were wont to attribute the fact that our own Army batteries could make even decent practice to the static conditions of the conflict. Once a trench or a redoubt has been registered, marksmanship is comparatively simple. But now we find our gunners getting into action, even our "heavies" trundling into position with their teams, unlimbering, swinging around, and picking up the ranges with a smartness and a precision which has laid that seven years' superstition for ever in the dust. Whatever differences of opinion you may have about the various arms of the Service, their tribute to the gunners is unanimous and heartiness.

Eastward of Bapaume our line has flowed steadily, although not uninterruptedly, forward, throughout the day. The important British town of Vaulx-Vraucourt appears to be in our hands, and we are fighting at or near Beaucourt, Frémicourt, and Bancourt. The battle-rattle of intense machine-gunfire was proceeding from the ruins of Morval this morning, and evidently there are Boche pockets in the place, which our men are dealing with. The tanks are doing great service in tackling difficult spots of obstinate resistance, although I believe we are using these somewhat sparingly.

From much further north-west comes a very interesting bits of news. The Germans are reported to have been shelling Bailleul heavily during the morning. This may not necessarily mean that we are in the place, but, if true, it certainly looks as if they were out of it and expected us to be there soon.

The weather is ideal for fighting—clear and crisp—and our airmen are taking a greater hand in harassing and observing the enemy than has been possible for some time.

It is rather interesting to learn that some of the latest prisoners taken by the Fourth Army speak of the present lull phase as only temporary, being convinced that Indenburg will shortly restore the situation. They were under the impression that the reverse was quite local, and were genuinely incredulous when told the extent of the German set-back.

OPEN WARFARE.

FRESH BRITISH ADVANCE.

TOWARDS WOTAN LINE.

MOBILE ARTILLERY WORK.

ENEMY SHELLING BAILLEUL.

Writing on Friday, the Press Association's Special Correspondent at the Correspondents' Headquarters in France says:—Both north and south in the great British battle area open task launched by the Third Army at dawn this morning has been completely successful, and I believe we are now at one place actually within about three hundred yards of the Quéant-Drocourt line. This system is an even more elaborate obstacle than the original Hindenburg line, consisting, as is reported, of five distinct lines of traversed trenches, honeycombed with machine gun emplacements and deep dug-outs, and wired with belts of great depth.

This morning's attack was on a comparatively limited front, but a battles go now. Mount-St. Menin seems to have been garnered after sharp resistance, and the strong redoubt in the ruin of Bullecourt Station has been cleared of the enemy. Fighting their way through Henin Court, some of our troops apparently reached the eastern fringe of Rieucourt, which is practically one of the bastions guarding the Drocourt line. How the struggle became very bitter. It is interesting to learn that a new division has been identified in this fighting, which was last heard of at Château-Thierry, where it was so cut up by the American that it was withdrawn as no longer war-worthy. From what I hear this description would still seem to apply to the infantry, although the artillery remains fought stoutly. The same West Lancashire and London troops who did so well yesterday have gained fresh distinction in to-day's battle. The most important feature in which is the fact of having penetrated further east in this region than we have yet been since 1914. Fighting their way nearer the Scarpe, in the fighting of yesterday afternoon, Hulluch battalion had a three forward to an average depth of a mile, whilst beyond the Scarpe Scottish troops had still further enlarged our war map. I am referring to the successes of the previous day because, although they are now old news, the later operations must be recorded in relation to them. We are gradually straightening our front towards the German Wotan line, as they themselves call the Drocourt system.

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BULLECOURT TO THE SCARPE.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

The Press Association, dealing with the military situation early on Friday, says—The latest information is to the effect that the British have made an advance of approximately two thousand yards on a front of roughly seven miles from Bullecourt to the Scarpe River. Our troops in this region are now well over the Hindenburg line, and have reached a point within about a mile of the Drocourt-Quéant switch line near Rieucourt le Cagnicourt, south of Bullecourt, which is in British hands.

The French now hold the line of the Somme River and canal down to Nesle. This covers the northern and eastern suburbs of this town, and also the village of Morlincourt.

The British line, according to the latest information, now runs from Arleux, west of Oppy, over Greenland Hill where we hold the crest, through Fresnoy and Rémy, to the east of Monchy-le-Preux and Boiry-Notre Dame, east of Lonnoy Mill, and Remy-Hancourt to Rieucourt le Cagnicourt. Further south our troops occupy the general line of Beaulencourt-Morval-Combles and east of Maurepas. Then we hold the River Somme from Bacouel, where the Somme turns in a southerly direction, and right away down we border on the river North of Biaches we have an advance just over the Somme.

LONDON POLICE STRIKE.

REMARKABLE SITUATION.

The London City Police have been called out on strike to join their brothers of the Metropolitan Force, and the executive of the Police Federation, the Executive Committee of the London Trades Council, stated that the City Police had struck to a man. A body of 250 police in plain clothes marched from Scotland Yard to the Home Office, where they were addressed by Mr. Marston. He told them that they had been invited to meet General Smuts, who previously had received a deputation from the superintendents of the police in the London area. Inside the Home Office the Executive were told that General Smuts would only see a committee of two representatives from each police division. The Executive then resigned, and drew.

About six thousand police met on the Tower Hill last night. Mr. James Marston said the Labour movement was in full sympathy with the police. He did not blame the superintendents for going to the Home Office to represent the rank and file, but he blamed the men who had submitted to a system of having a thread in the movement and the City men had come in, and every branch would remain on strike until they obtained their object.

Mr. Carmichael, Secretary of the London Trades Council, said he informed Sir Frederick Woolhouse at Scotland Yard on Tuesday that there was likely to be trouble, but he did not believe it. The Manchester men were waiting for the call, and would come out at once to get their demands. They were going to send a notice to the authorities that if the police were not reinstated by 11 o'clock on Friday morning all the branches of Trades Unions would be called out.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

A procession was then formed, and marched to the West End. The march was not without incident. Special constables were endeavouring to regulate the traffic, and were hantered. The bus girls shouted, "Stick it and you'll win, the same as we did." The result of the demonstration proved to be Vine street Police Station, where it was supposed that uniforms men were being detained. It proved to be due to a misunderstanding, and threatened serious disorder. The crowds rushed for the entrance and surged backwards and forwards, and for a time pandemonium prevailed.

The absence of police from the streets was very noticeable all the way from the City to the West End. Trafalgar square at noon was a mass of uncontrolled traffic, but the coolness of a still of the drivers prevented accidents.

At Bow street Police Court several remand cases, which should have come on to-day, have had to be postponed owing to the non-arrival of the prison van from Brixton. It being understood that the police officers usually in charge of the van were on strike. At Rochester row Police Station only inspectors and sergeants were on duty, and as the morning wore on the sergeants joined the striker.

It is officially stated that the men have been told that, provided they return to duty, the Government will give full and sympathetic consideration to their representations.

SIBERIAN FIGHTING.

An Exchange Tientsin official notification states that Japanese, discovering the mutilated bodies of comrades on the battlefield of the Danghe front, engaged in the teeth of machine guns and routed their opponents. The Allies are progressing without serious checks.

WAR SITUATION.

THE GERMAN RESISTANCE STIFFENING.

ENEMY VACATE BAILLEUL.

FRENCH ADVANCE NORTH OF SOISSONS.

Discussing the military situation on Friday night, the Press Association says:—According to reports reaching London up to 5.30 this afternoon, it would appear that the German resistance to our advance along the Somme battle front has to some extent stiffened, and the progress of the British Forces during the day has somewhat slackened down. Advanced posts, however, have been established across the Somme, north of Eterpigny and south of Biaches. The holding of these positions will give the British command of Péronne. Cléry-sur-Somme, three miles north-west of Péronne, is also safely in our hands.

Travelling further north, we still retain a firm hold at Combles, but Morval and Beaulencourt are held by the Germans. From there our line runs through Rieucourt-les-Bapaume, and we are also in occupation of Frémicourt, a place three miles east of Bapaume, on the Bapaume-Cambrai road. The captures of Vault-Vraucourt and Vraucourt Wood, but the sugar factory west of Vraucourt is still held by the enemy, though nearly surrounded. The enemy is still south of Fresnes-St. Mens.

From Bullecourt northwards the progress during the day has been fairly satisfactory, and at some points we have advanced our line east of the Hindenburg line to within a mile of the Drocourt switch line running from Quéant to Drocourt.

The principal centres in the areas are Reincourt-les-Bapaume, Sapignies, and Haucourt. We have also taken Lagnicourt Mill, one and a half miles north-east of Haucourt, and, on the banks of the Sensée, Lagnicourt Hill, and Gavrelle are wholly in our possession; but we are still west of Plouvain and Oppy.

The enemy is also still resisting in Flanders, and have evacuated Bailleul and Neuve Eglise, but Bailleul has not been thrown forward to an average depth of a mile, whilst beyond the Scarpe Scottish troops had still further enlarged our war map. I am referring to the successes of the previous day because, although they are now old news, the later operations must be recorded in relation to them. We are gradually straightening our front towards the German Wotan line, as they themselves call the Drocourt system.

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HEAVY FIGHTING AT MANY POINTS.

FIERCE STRUGGLE FOR BULLECOURT.

FURTHER IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

MANY TANKS TAKE PART IN THE FIGHTING.

A feature of the official reports from the Western front is the references to the hard fighting which is taking place at various points, indicating a stiffening of the German resistance.

In the morning communiqué Sir Douglas Haig reported the capture of Bullecourt and Hendecourt les Cagnicourt, also Cléry-sur-Somme and Combles. In the night communiqué he reports that we have entered Riencourt and Bancourt. We have also captured Fremicourt and Vaulx-Vraucourt.

In consequence of heavy enemy pressure at Bullecourt and Hendecourt our troops have been forced to the western outskirts of these villages.

According to the German report, tanks have played an important part in the fighting. The enemy claims to have destroyed many.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

Friday, 11.25 a.m.

In spite of the destruction of the river bridges, our advanced troops have crossed the Somme both south and west of Péronne.

We have taken Cléry Sur Somme and Combles, and in this area alone took over 200 prisoners and a few guns.

North of Bapaume, London and West Lancashire troops made important progress yesterday afternoon east of the Sensée River, capturing Bullecourt, Hendecourt, and Les Cagnicourt, after hard fighting, together with powerful German trench systems protecting these villages.

Between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrai road an attack delivered by Canadian troops this morning is reported to be developing favourably.

Astrids the Scarpe English and Scottish Divisions continued their advance yesterday afternoon, and have gained valuable ground in the direction of Eterpigny and Hambiain les Pres and Plouvain.

The village of Remy is held by us.

A number of prisoners were captured by us in these operations.

In the valleys of the Lawe and Lys Rivers our troops continue to push forward.

8.5 p.m.

East and north of Bapaume our operations are proceeding satisfactorily, in spite of increased hostile resistance. Hard fighting has taken place on the greater part of this front, and a number of heavy counter-attacks have been made by the enemy. Our troops have entered Riencourt Les Bapaume and Bancourt, where they have been actively engaged with the enemy throughout the day.

They have captured Fremicourt and Vaulx-Vraucourt, taking a number of prisoners, and have reached the western outskirts of Beugny.

At Ecoust St. Mein the enemy is still maintaining an obstinate defence, though closely pressed by our troops, who have taken a number of prisoners in this locality.

At Bullecourt our Hendecourt hostile counter-attacks, delivered with much determination by strong forces, compelled our troops to fall back to the western outskirts of those villages, and to the German trench system beyond, where the enemy's attack was stopped by our fire.

North of these villages the attack launched this morning by Canadian Troops astride the Arras-Cambrai road has been successful.

The enemy's defences between Hendecourt and Haucourt have been captured, and the latter village and several hundred prisoners.

South of Bapaume our troops have maintained a vigorous pressure upon the enemy, and have gained ground. We have made progress east and north-east of Cléry, and in this sector have taken 300 prisoners.

In the Lys sector the enemy is continuing his withdrawal, closely followed by our troops.

The town of Bailleul is again in our possession.

Aviation.—Eleven hostile machines were shot down by us on August 23, and 10 driven down out of control. One German balloon was set on fire. Nine of our machines are missing. Our airmen were actively engaged in all departments of their work throughout the day. 15 tons of bombs were dropped on a variety of targets, including Bapaume Docks, and the many railway connections beyond the battle zone. Unfavourable weather stopped night flying.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

Friday.

On the Somme and in the region of the Canal du Nord there was no change during the night.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we repulsed several enemy counter-attacks east of Pasly, and we maintained our gains.

On the Vesle and in Champagne enemy raids did not achieve any result.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Friday.

Army Groups of Crown Prince Rupprecht and General von Boehn.—There have been forefield engagements on both sidey of the Lys and north of the Scarpe.

South-east of Arras the enemy's infantry and tanks advancing on the battlefield were taken under the effective fire of our artillery and hattleplanes. Towards noon the enemy resumed his attacks. Their centres of gravity yesterday was south of the Arras-Cambrai road, in severe fighting we beat back the enemy, who launched several assaults from Chérsy and Fontaine against Handecourt.

Further south the British penetrated into Bullecourt and Ramicourt. Bitter fighting raged here in the trench system and crateriefield of former battles. Reincourt was wrested again from the enemy, and the eastern part of Bullecourt was recaptured.

At noon the enemy extended his attacks as far as the north-east of Bapaume. For the most part they broke down under our fire. Five times he attacked in vain from St. Léger with very few exceptions—I do not know that I can recall them now—the genuine leaders of Labour, the men who work themselves, the men who know what the need is and what to be, what the worker's conditions are, it is significant that without exception those men have convinced themselves that victory in this war is essential to what they have been championing all their lives—that is true here. It is true in France, it is true in Italy, and it is true in America, and the fruit of it is that we have the trade unionists of the world, leaders of trades unionism in America throwing the whole of his great strength into the prosecution of this war.

GERMAN LABOUR.

Before the war German Labour was becoming more and more conscious of its power to attain its ideals, or achieve the emancipation of the class it represented without overthrowing the domination of Prussian militarism. Each election demonstrated that that force was deepening and broadening in Germany. But they failed. The task which they failed to accomplish by pacific means we are endeavouring to achieve by other means in this great war. We are achieving for them, not merely security for the world against the menace which they suffered from, but we are achieving emancipation from the bondage which they endured. It was becoming more and more intolerable to them year by year. They were becoming so intolerable to them that it was obvious to every man who saw what was going on in Germany that if it had gone on for several years you would have had an uprising which would have overthrown all military domination. That is why we are at war to-day. If that uprising which made it were to succeed the condition of the working classes in Germany would be worse, but not merely that; their domination would sweep beyond the frontiers of Germany and extend to all parts of the world, and that is why we find the leaders of Labour in every country so insistent throwing the whole of their strength into the attainment of victory. You could have no more genuine proof of the conviction of those who are prosecuting the war, not merely that it is in the interests of the working classes themselves that you should secure victory, but that the working classes themselves know and understand that fact, than that during the war we have in this country doubled the power of the working classes. And those who are most afraid of asking the question whether the war should be prosecuted with all the vigour and power of the nation are not those who know Labour best. Our guests come from a land whose passion for liberty is deep as the ocean that washes its shores, as wide as the great plains of that Continent, as restless as the mighty sweep of its rivers.

Mr. G. of Roberts, Minister of Labour, in supporting the toast, said he agreed with their sentiments that we must prosecute the war vigorously, and so long as public opinion remained in the world we would never forget the enormous contribution of Germany to the war. We knew, went on Mr. Roberts, that the contact of our guests with patriotic labour in this country had been of the greatest value. Those who would trick us into making overtures to the enemy would have always opposed manœuvres of that kind. He did not only refer to Labour and other views are represented in the Government, but to the whole of the people, and he was sure he spoke for all parties in the country when he said that the result of the proprietors' decision was that guests would have to leave the hotel this evening.

LORD READING.

Lord Reading, who also spoke to the toast, described Mr. Gompers as one of the best friends and staunchest supporters of the Allied cause. Mr. Gompers not only represented all of the working-people of the United States, but he led public opinion, and ran very great risks in consequence. He took those risks and determined that if necessary he would fall in the cause in which he believed was honest and in that spirit he carried along with him in a great flood of enthusiasm the working-people of America. He had also with him the great capital and labour might work together in a good cause. If this disposition could be continued after the war it would, after all, be the best safeguard which human ingenuity could devise for the future of humanity and the progress of the world, preservation of liberty, and the continuance of justice and security, which alone made life worth living.

MR. GOMPERS.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, replying to the toast, said that, in the United States, as in the great masses of the workers of America, he could claim that they were whole-heartedly in this struggle. That was why they knew that nothing is quite so important now as winning the war. Those who were pacifists before the war were in a twinkle transformed into fighting men. It was their object to secure such a peace as would ensure the freedom of the world.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

The Madrid newspapers, says a Reuter's telegram, devote great space to an examination of the situation of Spain from the international point of view. The general opinion is that, on the side absolute silence is not at all opportune. Public opinion should be supported by the confidence of the country, but should be concealed from it the enormous responsibility resulting from deciding what line to take in connection with our future. The international situation presents serious difficulties for Spain. The moment is opportune for the Government to examine attention of the country. The Government should immediately summon Parliament so that it may be brought into touch with the feelings of the representatives of the nation.

FIRE IN DUBLIN.

A serious fire occurred this morning at the premises of the Dublin Clothing Co., Ltd., Meapl road. Much damage was done to the factory and stock. Two sections of the Pembroke Fire Brigade, in charge of Captain Hutson, arrived on the scene, the premises were well alight. Several lines of hose pipes were laid down, and up to three o'clock this morning the fire was still in progress, the flare being visible for considerable distance.

It is stated that the damage amounts to several thousand pounds. The factory, which employs 120 hands, was completely gutted.

IRISH AIRMAN'S FATAL FALL.

Lieutenant Ruxton, R.A.F., of Ardee, Co. Louth, while testing an aeroplane on Thursday fell from a height of seventy feet, and sustained fatal injuries.

Miss Haldwin's Dancing Classes.—Miss Haines announces that her dancing classes will re-open at 13 Westmoreland street, Dublin, on Friday next, 6th inst. The numerous successes gained by her pupils in past years will, doubtless, be repeated during the coming season.

GERMANY'S PERIL.

CAPTAIN VON SALZMANN'S COLD COMFORT.

Captain von Salzmann, in Wednesday's *Vossische Zeitung*, writes under the heading "Germany's Peril." He says that we are about to lose by a big step forward on the part of the enemy. On the other hand, if we advance, our enemies lose comparatively little, for behind them is an open space, which is dominated by Great Britain and her satellites. We cannot give in; we must continue to fight. Moreover, it is not in our hands to end the war. So long as our enemies want to destroy Germany, so long will we defend ourselves. A great offensive battle in the West is at the present being fought in the terrain between the old line of 1914 and the Hindenburg line. We are drawing the enemy into that terrible wilderness in order then to hold him upon given lines. Almost insurmountable difficulties of supply will then remain on the British, French, and American side, thus placing in question from the start the success of every future offensive between Arras and Laon. That is one of the express aims of our Army Command. I am far from asserting that this is not a worthy opposition. Quite the reverse. But what has Foch hitherto attained? He has nowhere on the entire front been able to produce on the German side the disorder which would alone have rendered possible a break through of the German lines. So long as Hindenburg and Lodendorff can maintain their divisions, their artillery, their airmen, and their supplies in the manner they have hitherto done, there is no danger, and we have no reason to fear that this state of affairs will alter in the immediate future. Had Hindenburg and Ludendorff at their disposal the inexhaustible human material forces which Foch has, then the German soldiers would long since have been not only in Paris, but spread over the entire world. With us every man is fighting for his existence. If Britain dictates peace to us there can be no doubt that Germany will disappear from the map.

WAR IN THE AIR.

GOOD RESULTS OF WEEK'S FIGHTING.

The Press Association, in the weekly *résumé* of the war in the air, says—During the week ended August 24 German citizen in the course of seventeen raids into Germany. In addition, we have maintained a ceaseless night and day air patrol over the German coast in Belgium. At the same time, we have engaged and defeated the enemy's main air forces upon a front extending for over fifty miles. During the past week British airmen have dropped over two hundred tons of bombs upon the enemy organisations in the battle area alone. By day and night, vigorous and most successful attacks have been made upon railways and centres of communication behind the enemy lines, including the railway junctions at Douai, Valenciennes, Maroeuig, Cambrai, and Somain. From photographs taken by British airmen over Cambrai, where a big fire was started by one of our bombs, it was seen to be still burning furiously twenty-four hours later, having twice burned through the station at Thionville. This squadron engaged a largely superior number of hostile machines. Fierce fighting ensued, in the course of which one enemy aeroplane was destroyed, and one put out of control. Four of our machines are missing.

According to the frontier correspondent of the *Telegraaf*, travellers from Germany state that 60 persons were killed in the last air attack on Cologne. It is also reported that entire streets in Mannheim have been devastated by British attacks, and that the Bingen and Coblenz Aniline Works have been levelled to the ground by bombs dropped by the Allies.

DUBLIN HOTELS TO CLOSE.

EFFECT OF STRIKE.

AWKWARD SITUATION OF CITY VISITORS.

PROPOSED ARBITRATION.

Unless some unexpected development occurs, all the Dublin and district hotels, restaurants, and cafés, whose proprietors are members of the Hotel and Tourists' Association of Ireland, will be closed to-night, and business suspended "until further notice." Such is the decision made at a meeting of the proprietors yesterday morning. Their announcement is to the effect that, owing to the action of the members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union (Hotel Workers' Branch), they are left without staff to enable them to carry on even a small part of their business. The proprietors reiterate that they are still willing to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration.

Two meetings of the employés were held yesterday at the Trades Hall. The first was delayed in starting by prospects of some minor settlements, and work was resumed on agreed terms with the proprietors at the Standard Hotel, Harcourt street, Woolworth's Café, Henry street, and Bryan's Café, D'Olier street. The second meeting was devoted to organisation of strike arrangements, picketing, and so on. Picketing was not, however, in evidence during the early part of the day, probably owing to the meetings, at which there was a large attendance. Capel street, outside the Trades Hall, was thronged with people during the meetings on strike.

In the middle of the day, however, delegates of the union entered the premises of the Café Royal, which was largely patronised, and two other cafés in Grafton street were also open.

THE RESTAURANTS.

A walk down Grafton street in the afternoon was illuminating as to the situation. Fry's Café, opposite to the Café Cairo, bore on its bolted doors the notice, "Closed." At Woolworth's Café chairs were piled together, and the rooms were empty, while Mitchell's and the Princess Café both were in Sabbath appearance with their closed doors. The same sight presented itself at the Wicklow Hotel, a popular dining resort, and all the shops of Jammet's Restaurant were closed tight also. Roberts's Café, however, was open, and presented a busy scene. In Westmoreland street the D.B.C. and Harrison's Restaurant had ceased business, but at Bewley's Oriental Café it was proceeding as usual, as it was on Thursday, while round the corner, in D'Olier street, the Red Bank Restaurant was closed. Some of the J. Wilson's cafés managed to survive the stress. The Empire Restaurant, Nassau street, was closed, but the Ben Bourke Restaurant, also Grafton street, continued its business.

Some relief was found in the early diners at the public-house bars, while others met the situation by bringing food with them to town, or making hurried visits to their homes.

CLUBS UNAFFECTED.

Inquiries at the leading clubs showed them to be unaffected by the strike, and in consequence they were busily engaged in entertaining members to solve the lunch-problem.

It was at the hotels that the strike was felt most severely, and the hall porters had an anxious time in providing for those leaving by the early trains. Most of the hotels were full, the Shelbourne Hotel, for example, having to cater for people in Dublin for the purpose of attending various meetings, while the numerous men up from the country, and in many instances brought their wives with them to enjoy a week-end in the city. In addition, a large business is done in providing accommodation for commercial travellers. Many military and naval officers also are in town.

At the Shelbourne Hotel the notice was exhibited, "The hotel is closed," and an officer, who asked if he could have anything to eat, got the reply, "No servants, no meals." None of the hotels is receiving new visitors, who have to find what accommodation they may in private lodgings and boarding houses. Visitors remaining in the hotels made the best they could of the situation, and had to turn their own hands to many duties. Some of them who had friends in the city or suburbs looked them up at an early hour, and one unfortunate traveller found his visit so ravenous that his appetite could only be stayed with three eggs costing fivepence each. However, he got over it in a rude fit breakfasts of some kind, and, if somewhat sore of an obliging disposition, lent a hand in "cleaning up" afterwards. Luncheon generally was a makeshift affair, but some of the hotels managed to provide a fair sort of meal.

The situation was put in two or three hotel managers as to whether members of their staff living in returned to the premises to sleep, but the replies were that nothing had been seen of them since Thursday afternoon.

CATERING FOR "COMMERCIALS."

As a rule, the managers were not loquacious on the situation, but Mr. Jury, the general manager of Jury's Hotel, which does a large business with "commercials" and with the diningroom, threw interesting light upon it. The hotel was very quiet, like most of them. "Commercials" had nothing gone off by early trains, while new guests had number to refuse accommodation. "Out of a staff of forty-three, there are two left, myself and my wife. I have been up all night preparing early breakfasts for the 'commercials.' We managed to get about six or eight breakfasts—boiled eggs and tea. The guests came along, and took their own food from the stillroom. We had to turn down a few dinner engagements, but for lunch and numbers who wanted bedrooms, which are left, with the bed unmade and everything just as rested."

At the Granville Hotel the manager said—"We are closed. On Thursday night it was not dinner, but an evening meal. The hotel is full; we have been full for the past two months. Our guests have looked after themselves in a very helpful way, but they have no sympathy with the strikers now, though they have at one time. We are carrying on in a rough-and-ready way with our present guests. As to rooms, all we can tell them is that 'they are there,' but they will not be at night as they were left in the morning. We can shelter, but not feed you."

The doors of the hotel were closed, as were those of the Gresham Hotel close by, and those of the Edinburgh Hotel on the other side of the street.

In reply to a question, one hotel manager said that the result of the proprietors' decision was that guests would have to leave the hotel this evening.

EMPLOYES' STATEMENT.

A statement, in reply to that published yesterday by the proprietors, has been issued on behalf of the employés. It states that in most cases the demands made have been accepted by the management on Thursday, 29th inst., to the effect that business would be suspended between 2 and 3 p.m. daily, and to the absence of the staffs, who had gone to take a ballot vote on offers made by the employers. During the interval the leaders of the representatives of the workers requested the representatives of the employers to meet them that evening, in order that a joint statement containing terms of reference for arbitration might be issued for consideration of a general meeting of workers on Thursday evening and the general meeting of the employees on Friday morning. The suggestion was made in order that at the last moment an amicable settlement might be arrived at. The representatives of the employers, however, unanimously declined to agree to this suggestion, and it was their refusal to meet the representatives of the workers on Thursday evening that made the workers unanimously decide to adjourn their meeting of Thursday until 12 noon on Friday. This adjournment was made in order that the employers might have every opportunity of continuing negotiations with the workers. At the general meeting of the workers the Union's representatives fully stated the position, and the whole of the employers' offers being put before them, and all the documents presented by the employers were discussed by the workers. Amongst the employers' proposals was the suggestion that the question of wages alone be submitted to arbitration. To this limited reference the workers were unable to agree. Throughout the negotiations, and as late as 1.45 p.m. on Thursday—that is, during the ballot of the workers—the employers and the workers were quite willing to submit their whole body of claims to arb

AMERICAN AIRMAN'S GREAT EXPLOIT.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 9, PAGE 5.)

tude of only a few feet, he set over and among them, and came to ground under partial cover about one-eighth of a mile in front of the enemy main line, and a quarter of a mile from the French outposts.

BRITISH MAJOR'S TRIBUTE.

What followed is best told in the report of the British Major, a bit of laconic description which would be hard to beat. "Chamberlain which would be hard to beat. "Chamberlain which would have to save his instruments, and got the attempted to save his instruments, and got the compass before the enemy shelled the plane, and coolly tried to set fire to the plane with his map. He then crawled to a wood, where he encountered an enemy patrol of three Huns escaping from the French lines, and, although escaping from the French lines, and, although being unarmed, he threatened the enemy with his pound compass, which looked like a grenade, and two of the enemy ran and one surrendered, and Lieutenant Chamberlain brought him in a prisoner. Further along on a stream he found a French Colonial wounded soldier, and, under the fire of enemy snipers, he boldly carried the wounded man through the open stream, his clothes being torn by enemy fire, and delivered both the wounded Colonial and prisoner to a French outpost. He then reached a phone, and reported. Ready for duty in typical Yankee fashion."

What the young phenomenon did next was equally extraordinary. He tried to hide the whole affair. He refused to give the French his name or any account of himself. He wanted to get away, and to have nothing said of it. He had no notion that he had accomplished anything in particular, but he did have a very clear notion of that official-unofficial quibble about his *status*. With a stunt to his credit that the whole tribe of daredevil airmen might have envied, he was chiefly worried lest he might have exceeded his military permission to acquire experience!

The Yank's voice over the phone was the best thing I have heard for some time," comments the Major. "I ask for him in a car, and he made me a report. At his suggestion, however, I arranged that his work should be left out, and reported as 'unknown assistance.'"

Luckily, the thing could not be done. It was too big to be kept officially-quiet quite so, and even if the hero had been playing hooker, and when inquiries began to be made the Major knew things like a Major.

"If the Yank had been attached at the time to my squadron," he says, "I would not have rested to recommend him for the V.C., and, if the Commander-in-Chief would approve, I would recommend him for the V.C., as he undoubtedly deserves the highest reward for his valour in the air as well as on the ground. . . . It was a series of the most gallant acts I have ever had the pleasure of investigating, and I have had two officers given the V.C. on my recommendation. No doubt that the entire circumstances were entirely out of ordinary line of duty, even if he had been officially attached, for, with his engine as it was and a jammed gun, under the more or less protection of the bomber, and with his low altitude at the time of attack, no one could have asked more than that he drive off any machine attacking and accompany the bomber home; but as for attacking when so outnumbered, that was beyond anyone's duty. To pick up a wounded soldier after the performance of the foregoing actions and carry him through an open stream was a most gallant action in any case."

SUPERIOR'S RECOGNITION.

Chamberlain's own superiors were not slow in recognising the facts, and we can all rejoice to know that his Force Commander, with all time reports at hand, has sent the following recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy:—"In forwarding the attached correspondence I take great pleasure in recommending First Lieut.-nant Edwin G. Chamberlain, U.S. Marine Corps, be promoted to the rank of Captain, be given the Medal of Honour, and that a letter of commendation be placed on his record. The gallant conduct of this young officer is worthy of the best traditions of the Service, and should in my opinion be fully recognised."

HERO'S ACCOUNT OF HIS LANDING.

In the course of a personal narrative of the affair, in which he described the fighting as given above, Lieutenant Chamberlain stated what happened after he came to earth; thus:—

"I landed in a sloping depression near a wood, about an eighth of a mile beyond the enemy outposts, in a wheat field, about one hundred yards from some thick trees which were being swept by enemy machine guns. The enemy outposts could not see anything but the top wings of my machine, but they began to shell it, so I tore out the round iron compass and maps and tried to burn the machine with the maps, but I only set the wheat afire, and shells were getting close, so I crawled for the wood. I came to a small water-filled ditch, where I lost my heart, and was sure I was, after all, in the German lines, for there on the other side were three Huns crawling my way. I was unarmed, but remembered my compass looked like a grenade, so I hauled back as if to throw. Two of them jumped and ran, one fell, falling, hit by his own fire; the third yelled 'Comrade,' and threw down his rifle. I got to that rifle, and then took his pistol, and ordered him to cross ahead. He looked startled when I spoke English, and in good English answered and begged me not to kill him, as he was a married man. I told him to 'shut up' and crawl on, and if he did not try to run he would be unharmed. We got to the wood of thick brambles, which was swept by machine guns and shells. In the middle of the wood there was a stream about five feet wide and four feet deep. As we came to it I heard a whispered group in French, so I crawled up a few yards, and there lay a wounded Colonial, hit in the leg and neck.

"The Hun prisoner followed me, and without a word started to give the man a drink out of his canteen, but I took the canteen, washed it out, and then gave the African a drink, and washed his wound so he could move; then I picked them up and ordered the German to wade across, with his hands up (all this whispered). He did, and drew no fire, and then I went in. Some German snipers took three shots at me, but they only splashed about me. The brush was very thick on the other bank, and I had to drag the French Colonial with the German helping, through the thicket. Then suddenly we were fired on, and then a challenge in French. I answered in very bad French. 'Officier Militaire American aux bien Colonial!'

"An American and an after-thought—about all the French I know. Then a string of French came back, and I repeated 'Advance.' Then the string again. 'They say come into the open with your hands up.' So I did, and then two men and a French officer came to me. He bristled at the Hun, but pointed to my gun and the wounded Colonial, and the Colonial talked fast, whereupon the Frenchman threw his arms about me and kissed me. We crawled to an outpost, and then I helped the wounded Colonial to a dressing station that was being shelled, the Hun acting as assistant and interpreter, as he spoke good French. He said he had been in England and the United States. He gave me a lot of valuable information, and I took him back to Divisional Headquarters. I requested not to know what they wanted to know, and would not give my name.

"After a time I succeeded in getting to a 'phone, and reported by phone to my commander."

Many good cooks have difficulty with War-grade Flour.

"Paisley Flour"
The SURE rising powder

solves their troubles. All their bakings turn out well raised, light, and digestible.

Mix, dry, 1 part "Paisley Flour" thoroughly into 8 parts War-grade Flour, and then proceed as usual, keeping everything as cool as possible.

Try a 7½d. or a 7½d. packet to-day. You will be delighted with the results. Recipes in the packets.

RISE IN GOLD.

We are paying greatly increased prices for all kinds of Gold (including broken articles), Old False Teeth, Antique and Modern Silver. We pay the best price in Ireland, so get us if you wish to get full benefit of war prices. Country people may by request post parcels and return same. Valuations offer not accepted. Bankers: Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

DIGGEL and CO., 26 NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN.

ROLL OF HONOUR

The casualty lists issued last night show the following losses:—Officers — Dead, 57; wounded or missing, 166. Total, 137.
Rank and File — Dead, 454; wounded or missing, 2,849. Total, 3,894.

KILLED.

BALL, Second Lieut. J., Tank Corps.
GARNTY, Capt. D. N., Hussars, attd. M.G. Corps.
GILMORE, Second Lieut. T., Tank Corps.
KERR, Second Lieut. —, C., Lancashire Fusiliers.
MATTHEWS, Capt. T. W. Best, attd. R.Lan.R.
O'SHEA, Second Lieut. D., R., Tank Corps.
WESTERMAN, Second Lieut. H., King's Royal Rif. C.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

BLAGG, Sec. Lt. E., sherwood For., attd. R. Sussex R.
LLOYD, Capt. T. G., Welsh Regiment.
BALL, Second Lieut. G. W., Middlesex Regiment.
FERLEY, Lieut. W. H., Royal Scots.
WHITEHORN, Second Lieut. C., West Yorkshire Regt.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

CORDNER, Lieut. J. H., Tank Corps.
LANE, Second Lieut. —, Royal Irish Rifles.
MORRIS, Second Lieut. D. J., Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.
DENNIS, Sec. Lt. E., sherwood For., attd. R. Sussex R.
GROSSMAN, Rec. A.A.
GUILD, Sec. Lt. D. A.
HAMMOND, Sec. Lt. R.
WOOD, Maj. L., D.S.O.

EAST LANCASHIRE REGT.
BUCKSHEIDE, Lt. J. W., M.C., R.A.M.C.
CAUFREY, Sec. Lt. G.
DAY, Capt. C. H., M.C.
WILLIAMS, Sec. Lt. F. G.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.
JACON, Lieut. —, (Gaynor), Sec. Lt. R. G.
COLLIER, Sec. Lt. D. E.
MC—
WALMSLEY, Sec. Lt.

OTHER REGIMENTS.
BARROWS, Second Lieut. M., Sherwood Foresters.
BIRCH, Second Lieut. D. R., Tank Corps.
BRADLEY, Second Lieut. J., Northumberland Fus.
CRANSFIELD, Lieut. R., R.A.M.C., attd. Border R.
CRANSFIELD, Lieut. R., Lancashire Fusiliers.
GRIMSHAW, Lieut. J., West Yorkshire Regiment.
HOTTAGE, Second Lieut. —, Tank Corps.
HENDERSON, Capt. J. A., and R.H., attd. Tank Corps.
HUTCHINSON, Capt. J. A., and R.H., Royal Irish Rif.
JEANS, Second Lieut. G. M., Wiltshire Regiment.
LOWSTEIN, Second Lieut. —, Tank Corps.
KERR, Capt. A., Sherwood Foresters.
MARSHALL, Sec. Lt. J. M., North'd F., attd. Lpool R.
MARSHALL, Second Lieut. —, Tank Corps.
NORMAN, Lt. J. C., Labour Corps, attd. Gen. Pos.
O'BRIEN, Capt. —, Royal Irish Rifles.
RICHMOND, Lieut. G. H., Shropshire Light Infantry.
SAMPSON, Second Lieut. F. W., Tank Corps.
SAMPSON, Second Lieut. F. W., Tank Corps.
SMITH, Second Lieut. R. O., R. Lan. Regt.
TAYLOR, second Lieut. A. W. M., Royal Warwick R.
WOODWORTH, Lieut. —, Tank Corps.
WYLES, Second Lieut. —, D. Lrs. North Lancs. Regt.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING

ATKINS, Second Lieut. K. C., Worcester Regiment.
PEGG, Second Lieut. H., Leicester Regiment.
SOUCEMACHE, Lt. C. H., Middl'x R., attd. North'n R.
YORK, Second Lieut. —, Welsh Regiment.

MISSING.

BIRTH, Lieut. H. W., M.C., North'd F., attd. Line R.
ELSEWELLIN, Sec. Lt. —, South Wales Bord.

NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS AS A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

BAGOS, Second Lieut. H. E., Machine Gun Corps.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

GRANVILLE, Sec. Lt. —, R.D.F., attd. North'd F.

NOW REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.
ABEY, Sec. Lt. H. W., BARDSLEY, Lt. R. J.
ATKINSBROUGH, Lt. R. J., BOYD, Sec. Lt. W. G.

OTHER REGIMENTS.
ATKINSON, Second Lieut. Alan, Royal Engineers.
BEGG, Second Lieut. T., Yorkshire Regiment.
COLEMAN, Lieut. D. J., Machine Gun Corps.
HORNBY, Second Lieut. —, Middlesex Regiment.
MACKEFFY, Second Lieut. C. A., Royal Engineers.
MACKEY, Second Lieut. Conor O'Brien, Royal Dublin Fus.
MAGUISTON, Lieut. T. F., R.D.Rif., attd. Dmh. L.I.
MARKEY, Second Lieut. —, Middlesex Regiment.
MOLOANE, Lieut. D., R.D.Rif., attd. Durham, L.I.
O'BRIEN, Lieut. —, R.D.Rif., attd. Sec. Lt. W. G.
TRAVIS, Lieut. H., R.F., Machine Gun Corps.
WOOD, Major A. E., Royal Irish Rifles, Medical Corps.

INDIAN FORCES.

DIED—Duncan, Lieut. J. S., I.A.R.O., attd. Sappers and Miners.

CANADIAN FORCES.

WOUNDED—Monteath, Major M. P. C. Von S., Lt.-Col. J. C., Capt. G. W., Lieut. —, Kerr, Lt. J. D., Mac. Rec't, Rochief, Capt. S. O. M.C., Mac. Rec't, Rochief, Capt. S. O. M.C., Mac. Rec't, Rochief, Capt. S. O. M.C

SANDEMAN'S
THREE STAR PORT
THE FINEST TONIC FOR INVALIDS

To be obtained from all leading Wine Merchants throughout Ireland
EACH BOTTLE GUARANTEED BY SHIPPERS SIGNATURE.

WOMEN WORKERS AND WAGES PROBLEM.

Miss Tucker, President of the Federation of Women Workers, speaking at the Conference at Manchester yesterday, said there were 500,000 women unemployed, as against 50,000 before the war. Every sensible man knew that men had nothing to fear from women's trade unionism. They realised, each of them was a round not be exploited and used against men. The industrial question was not, as some questions, if the interests of women identified. One of the things which would make the struggle between the sexes impossible was that of equal pay for equal work. Women were determined that they would not be used to degrade the standard of living. (Cheers.) Many people took a narrow view about the unsuitability of women. She did not think that view would be taken. There would be a great arrears of work to be done. She spoke of the importance of Trade Boards, and said that they must have shorter hours of work and better conditions, which might be brought under factory legislation. There ought to be more opportunities for education for all, and she was glad to know that the assistant of a Minister of Health to deep. Wives and widows must be in a position to stay at home and look after children.

The annual report, which was adopted, stated that the Women's Federation could not be considered complete until every woman was entitled to exercise of her womanhood. Special stress was laid to the development of the women in Ireland.

Sir Hallsworth, Birmingham, raised the question of the position of fields in War Council wanted to know from whom the Federation to make the investment came. She thought a considerable thing that the National Federation of Women should invest money in War Loan. As mothers and prospective mothers they were not doing anything to help the country by not doing anything to help the country by not doing anything to help the country by

IRISH PROPERTY MARKET.

CONTINUED DEMAND FOR BEST INVESTMENTS.

We have to announce that for the period of six months—from February 21st to August 22nd—we submitted 119 lots of Ground Rents and House Property (several individual lots embracing several houses) to Public Auction, and of these we actually sold 101 lots under the Auction, and of these we actually sold 101 lots under the hammer, thus clearly demonstrating that sales by public competition are the most speedy and effective means of selling property and realising to the best advantage. Property entrusted to our hands reach the best class of Investors, with whom we are in constant communication.

We are now arranging a series of sales during the Autumn, and shall be glad to receive early intimation from Solicitors and Owners wishing to include lots.

BATTERSBY & CO.

PROPERTY SALES.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH,
AT OUR SALEROOMS, AT 1.30 O'CLOCK,
FEE-SIMPLE RENT OF £84 PER ANNUM,

Purchase of three houses out of the Lands of Monkerton Park, Artane, consisting of three valuable Residences and about 15 acres of Land. If not sold in one Lot will be sold in 3 separate Lots of Residences and about 5 acres of Land. The whole producing £84 per annum. Situate on the Lands, 7 acres 3 roods (about), with large residence thereon; (b) £84 per annum out of 2 acres 1 rood, with villa residence thereon; (c) £20 per annum out of 2 acres 3 roods with villa residence (practically complete).

HEAD RENT OF £4 PER ANNUM,

Rising out of 40s Review Avenue, North Strand. WILL BE SOLD FREE OF RENT.
M. GREEN FOLEY, Solicitor, 7 Lower Ormond Quay.

7 CONNAUGHT PLACE, CLONSKEA.

Well Built House, without basement. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Held for 800 years, subject to £17 2s. 6d. per annum. Possession will be given to purchaser.
Messrs. COCHRANE and CO., Solicitors, 18 Harcourt street.

1 HERBERT STREET.

COMMODIOUS TOWN HOUSE, IN SELECT LOCALITY.
POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.
Held for 120 years from 29th September, 1851, subject to £8 17s. 0d. per annum. Poor Law Valuation £64.
Messrs. HANCEY and SONS, Solicitors, Albion Chambers, Newport, Mon.
CHARLES CORCORAN, Solicitor having Carriage of Sale, 42 Fleet street, Dublin.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.
AT OUR SALEROOMS, AT 1.30 O'CLOCK, 39 WESTMORELAND ST.
DESIRABLE CONVENIENTLY-SITUATED DETACHED RESIDENCE,
BLOOMFIELD,
ROCK ROAD, MERRION, AND 38 ACRES.

POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN TO PURCHASER. Held subject to £191 10s. 0d. per annum
Poor Law Valuation £135. Poor Law Valuation £935.
Sets 21 to 5 o'clock on view from Auctioneers. Full particulars in future advertisements.
P. F. QUINLAN, Solicitor, 68 Middle Abbey street.

ALLEN'S VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT,
35 NORTH FREDERICK STREET.

Extensive concerns, for many years favourably known as a first-class Horse Repository and Veterinary Establishment. The premises are specially suitable for any business.
Messrs. PURDIS and KNOX, Solicitors, 21 Kildare street.

TWO ATTRACTIVE SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS.

ST. GERARD'S, AND WATERDALE,
BOTANIC RD., GLASNEVIN, IN TWO LOTS (POSSESSION OF ONE)

On tram line, close to Botanic Gardens. Held for 500 years from 19th May, 1913, subject to £6 12s. 6d. each. POSSESSION OF ST. GERARD'S WILL BE GIVEN TO PURCHASER.
Messrs. C. J. REDDY and SON, Solicitors, 55 Westland row.

DUNROE (WITH POSSESSION),
GILFORD ROAD, SANDYMOUNT.

DETACHED ON 3 ACRES. Rare opportunity of securing a choice residence convenient to city, ready for occupation. Held for about 150 years, subject to £20. N.B.—Seen on our usual days, 2 to 5 o'clock any day.
Messrs. JOHN CLARK & CO., 11 Westmoreland street.

NOS. 102, 104, & 106 NORTH CIRCULAR RD.
(PRINCE PATRICK TERRACE).

Held for 68 years unexpired, subject to £17 12s. per annum. Will be Sold in one or more Lots.
FOR SAME ACCOUNT.

4, 7, & 8 ST. MICHAEL'S TER., UP. DRUMCONDRA.

Three Modern Houses, built in the best manner, in this favourite neighbourhood. Let to good tenants at £80, £30, and £35 respectively. These rents are under their value. Held subject to £21. Lease 170 years. Will be Sold in one or more Lots.
Auctioneer particulars apply to
Messrs MAXWELL, WELDON & Co., 40 North Great George's street.

10 FINDLATER PLACE, UP. SACKVILLE STREET,
KNOWN AS RUSH'S LIVERY STABLES.

Held under lease 900 years, subject to £31 per annum. Adjacent to above is a large plot of ground (formerly R. Strong's Coach), containing 4 square perches and 24 square yards. Held for Ave Tree of Rent. Poor Law Valuation is £50, and on Strong's Court £4.
Messrs. GORE & GRIMES, 6 Cavendish Row.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS.
143 MERRION ROAD (3 EDEN TERRACE).
WEDNESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.
ENTIRE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
On View Morning of Sale 10 to 12 o'clock. Terms Cash and 5 per cent. fees. Sale at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER,
DUNDRUM CASTLE, DUNDRUM.
RESIDUE SALE OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, ALSO ENTIRE OUTDOOR EFFECTS.
Full particulars of which will appear in future Advertisements.
On View day previous, 10 to 4 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER,
FONTHILL, PALMERSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.
A LARGE RESIDUE OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE AND OUT-DOOR EFFECTS.
On View day Previous to Sale 10 to 4 o'clock. Sale at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, & FOLLOWING DAY.
JOHNSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD.
Having Sold the House we are further favoured with instructions TO SELL BY AUCTION, as above, an Antique and Modern Furniture, Billiard Table and Outdoor Effects, Carriages, &c.
Full Particulars in later announcement.

TUESDAY, 1ST OCTOBER,
"DUNROE," GILFORD RD., SANDYMOUNT.
Very important Sale of Chippendale and Sheraton Furniture and other Special Effects.

TUESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER,
TYRAWLEY, HIGHFIELD RD., RATHGAR.
The House having been Sold, we are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION the valuable Antique and Modern Household Furniture and Effects.

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
39 WESTMORELAND STREET.

PROPERTY SALE SEPTEMBER 25.
12 RATHMINES ROAD,
A very well-kept House, let to an excellent tenant.
Messrs. GOODBODY, Dame Chambers, Dame street.

2 & 4 ASHDALE ROAD, TERENURE.
Two modern Houses, without basements. Early possession to purchasers. To be Sold separately.

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 & 16 HEALY STREET,
A commemorative block of modern Cottage Property, in good repair, and letting readily at 7/6 per week.

TO MANUFACTURERS SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS
REQUIRING LARGE SPACE NEAR NORTH WALL.
A Plot of Ground, comprising over 3 acres, convenient to North Wall. Subject to a nominal rent.
OTHER LOTS CAN BE INCLUDED IN THIS SALE.

DOCKRELL LIMITED.
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,
SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 31st, 1918, at 12 o'clock N.T., for One, or Lots. Lot 1—Residence and Grounds, Cross Cloon Lodge, Cross Cloon Upland Meadow Hay.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1918, at 1 p.m. N.T., at Clonmellon, Tullamore, Co. Meath, Valuable Residence, Farm, and Plant, known as Irish Agricultural Stores, Clonmellon, Co. Meath. Lot 1—Dwelling House, Offices, Yard, Stores, Shop, and Premises, with Plant, Fixtures, and Fittings. Lot 2—Dwelling House, Offices, Yard, and Premises. Lot 3—Dwelling House, Offices, Yard, and Premises. Lot 4—Dwelling House, Offices, Yard, and Premises. Lot 5—Dwelling House, Offices, Yard, and Premises. Lot 6—Dwelling House, Offices, Yard, and Premises. Lot